THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXI. | LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 4, 1860. | NUMBER 7.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10; if mailed, $8 if paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within three months; Country Daily $8; Tri-Weekly $5; Weekly $2; Evening Bulletin $6, if mailed $5.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for $20; Weekly—1 copy $2; 10 copies or over $1 50 each.

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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1859.

☞ The Union Meeting at New York last Monday night, of which we afford scattered glimpses in another column, was in all respects the greatest and most inspiring demonstration of the sort which has yet taken place. In numbers, in the constituencies of the speakers, in the tone and quality of the speeches, and in the wonderful enthusiasm with which they were received, in these and in all other particulars, the meeting was a magnificent triumph for the South and the Union. As to numbers, the staid Journal of Commerce pronounces it "the largest public meeting ever held in the city of New York or on the American Continent." The entire Empire State was represented by the speakers; and never were speeches more nobly and felicitously suited to the occasion, or echoed back from the hearts of a multitude with more intoxicating fullness. Everything was in the highest and most perfect harmony with the avowed purpose of the meeting, "UNION AND FRATERNITY—JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH." The demonstration was not only a live one, but its significance is of the broadest character; it stands forth as the expression of the convictions and sentiments not of the masses of New York alone but of the whole North. It is the frank and thrilling utterance of "the sober second thought" of the Northern people. As such we commend it with earnest confidence to the people of the South. Let us all rejoice in the dawning of a fairer day for our country.

All the reported speeches of this mighty gathering were, as we have intimated, entirely admirable; but there was one which, if possible, we must lay before our readers in Wednesday's paper. We mean the speech of Washington Hunt. This speech it seems to us met all the requirements of the occasion with a splendid and unequaled completeness. A more glorious exhibition of ripe political wisdom, statesmanlike sobriety, and all-embracing public spirit can hardly be imagined. Nothing in the range of political literature we know would afford our readers greater delight than its perusal.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer exemplifies most completely the position assumed by our neighbor of the Louisville Democrat, that his party has no strength at the North. The entire body of the free State Locofocos, horse, foot, and dragoons, have rebelled, and are on their way to the Abolition camp. The sectional character of the party has been developed to the world in such a manner that there can be no further equivocation or concealment. Its Northern wing is for squatter sovereignty and its Southern wing for secession, and there is not a feeling, sympathy, or principle in common between them. The bitter but long repressed party feud has at last broken out; the North begins to feel the domineering spirit of Southern Democrats; and the Southern Democrats, having played out the game, to the last card, of having Northern allies, with Southern principles, have now prepared to arm and equip their militia, to resist the election of any Northern man to the Presidency. The alternative is presented, a Southern man for the undivided union in 1860 or a Southern man for a disrupted Southern confederacy. The Enquirer, which has heretofore growled like a spaniel under the kicks and blows received from Senators Green and Slidell, plucks up a little courage and says:

> We regard the composition of the Senate committees as an unmitigated political outrage. The chairmanship of every committee of any importance was given to a Southern Democrat. No Democrat from a free State was assigned any leading position. The whole programme was sectional in the extreme. The Southern Democrats were neither just, generous, nor magnanimous in thus appropriating to themselves all the political honors of the Senate. While the Democrats are opposing the Republicans as a sectional party, it does not look well to see them fill all the Senate committees up with chairmen taken from one section of the Union. The free States have Democratic Senators that are well qualified, by ability and long service in that body, for the highest positions, and there is no excuse for such an unequal arrangement. The designers of that programme could not have assisted the Republicans more effectually than they have by ignoring the existence of Democratic Senators from the free States.

What do these mutterings portend, except that the Democratic party is rent by sectional factions and is no longer—if it ever was—national and conservative in its scope. When the Northern Democrats charge that "the composition of the Senate committees is an unmitigated political outrage;" that the "whole programme is sectional in the extreme;" that the Southern Democrats have been guilty of "appropriating to themselves all the political honors of the Senate," and "ignoring the existence of Democratic Senators from the Free States"—it is self-evident that the great party aggregated from many varying and widely differing shades of politics, under the leadership of Andrew Jackson, has accomplished its mission and its destiny, and is now a thing of historical record and reference, and not of real existence. The irrepressible conflict—which was the weapon of Calhoun, the Jupiter Tonans of the dead party, though Seward has attempted to play with the thunderbolt—has developed itself, in arraying Southern Democracy against Northern Democracy, and we hear the natural adjuncts we hear the vulture screams of secession at one end of the Union, and the raven wing flapping Abolition at the other. The HOUR has come for a conservative movement to check these insane proceedings—the MAN, in God's providence, will soon be selected to guide the country safely from out the dangers which thirty years of Democratic domination have created around us.

☞ Thomas De Quincey is dead at the age of seventy-three, and his name will forever be distinguished in the annals of British literature, though it was an American publishing house which exhumed his writings from the English periodicals, where they had remained uncollected for over thirty years. His "Logic of Political Economy" is his only book; all his other works were fragmentary, for even the "Confessions of an English Opium Eater" appeared serially in the London Magazine thirty-eight years ago. Some twenty-one volumes of his compositions have been collected, comprising a larger range of intellectual versatility than ever has before been developed in one single brain, and he has died before his powers were in the least impaired, though he has suffered from bodily disease patiently for many years. His biography will, we trust, be confided to some competent hand, for no man ever lived who conquered so much over apparent impossibilities.

☞ Shakspeare tells us of the impossibility of wallowing naked in December's snows by bare remembrance of the Summer's heat. But when the editor of the Floridian says he received from a lady on the 13th instant "a rich double japonica, a large fragrant rose, a bunch of modest violets and winter pinks, luscious pomegranates, a cluster of grapes, some very fine figs, fully ripe and of the second crop, a full grown pear, also of the second crop, and a ripe specimen of the Japan plum, with a cluster of the same fruit in bloom," all raised in the open air, we feel a presentiment that the winter will soon be over and Spring return to us with her lap full of fruits and flowers.

☞ The "Impending Crisis" has arrived; Christmas is here, and now let every man be a Helper to his poor neighbor.

It is high time, however, that the Southern people should make some manifestation of their attachment to the Union.—*Phil. News.*

In reason's name what more evidence of her attachment to the Union can the South make than she has already furnished.—*Nash. Gazette.*

Let us not weary of well doing. The conservative North is rebuking Northern fanaticism, and the conservative South is asked to say that they do not endorse the sentiments of those who desire the reopening of the African slave trade or disunion. We Southern conservatives need not go out of our way to do this. We have but to call all our meetings "Union meetings" and the thing is accomplished; the good seed was planted years ago; the harvest is but to be garnered.

☞ John G. Davis, of Indiana, was a favorite with a portion of the Democrats for Speaker of the House of Representatives. A year or so since, he made a speech at Indianapolis in glorification of the re-election of Douglas to the Senate, in which, after scathing the Administration of Buchanan most severely, he said: "In the next Presidential contest, the candidate of any party who shall place himself upon a platform approving or endorsing the Dred Scott decision cannot carry a single township in a single county in a single State north of Mason and Dixon's line." This is the stuff of which Northern Democracy is composed.

☞ The speech of Dr. Johnson, of McCracken, in the State Senate, announcing the death of Linn Boyd, was a very eloquent and touching effort. Major Burbam's tribute to the memory of Mr. Boyd in the House is universally praised for its force and beauty. These two gentlemen are among the very oldest and most efficient members of the present Legislature; either of them would adorn a seat in the Congress of the Union.

☞ The Republican papers at the North and the Democratic papers at the South sneer at the Union meetings. This is clear evidence that the golden mean is between the two extremes of party.

☞ Scott and Houston were not nominated by the Union meeting at New York, but at the outside meetings composed of those who could not gain admission to the building in consequence of the immense crowd.

☞ The Washington States thinks the secession of the medical students from Philadelphia was "a significant demonstration." We think so too—exceedingly significant.

THE NEW YORK UNION MEETING.—Our New York papers came fully freighted with reports of the great Union meeting held in and about the Academy of Music Hall, New York, on Monday evening. Mayor Tieman presided, and at the conclusion of his remarks upon taking the chair, said, referring to the position taken by President Jackson, in the time of the nullification political heresy: "I feel, and I believe every American feels, to flow through his heart the saying of Andrew Jackson in times like the present, particularly, that 'this Union must and shall be preserved.'"

The resolutions adopted were presented by Jas. Brooks, and embraced the following, which appear to cover the whole ground:

> That we protest against and denounce, as contrary to the plighted faith on which the Constitution was established, all acts or inflammatory appeals which intend or tend to make this Union less perfect, or to jeopard or disturb its domestic tranquility, or to mar the spirit of harmony, compromise, and concession upon which the Union was formed by our fathers, whose records we have cited, and whose legacies we have in these compacts, laws, and adjudications.
>
> That we regard the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry as a crime—not only against the State of Virginia, but against the Union itself; and we approve of the firmness by which the treason has been duly punished.

Charles O'Conner followed in a speech, from which we take the following extract:

> Shall the tomb of Washington, that rises upon the banks of the Potomac, receiving its tribute from every nation of the earth—shall that become the property of a fallen State, hostile to us in its feelings, and shall we erect a monument in North Elba, among the wilds of the interior, and make pilgrimages there, to console us for the loss of every glorious recollection, to console us for our severance from being connected with him who was recognized as the Father of his Country? No, gentlemen, we are not prepared, I trust, for this severance. We are not prepared, I trust, either to part with our glories, to give up our affection for the South, nor are we prepared to have our section of the country made to take its share in the loss and deprivation of the blessings and advantages which would result in each from this most unhappy sentiment of disunion. Gentlemen, we never would have attained the wealth and prosperity as a nation which we have attained but for our connection with these very much despised and trodden upon slaveholders of the Southern States. And, gentlemen, if the dissolution is to take place, we part with the wealth of the South, we part with the trade of the South, and we are told from good authority that we must not only part with the non-slaveholding States, but that our young sister with the golden crown—rich, teeming California, which has added the last requisite item to the greatness of this nation—will not come with us. She will remain with the South.

James S. Thayer was the next speaker, and concluded as follows:

> With an elevated and well directed popular opinion our politics may be reformed, and men placed in the councils of the country who will bring to the upholding and preservation of our free institutions the same calm wisdom and temperate thought and purpose that presided over their foundation and early administration. (Applause.) The people should be educated to think. To read is nothing; to take the opinions of other persons—as men are very apt to do, for it is so much easier to imbibe them second hand than it is to think and work out opinions and correct views upon political subjects for themselves. If, then, we can so reform the politics of the country—if we can bring men up to the standard of statesmanship of other and better days—if we can bring to the upholding and preservation of these free institutions that calm wisdom, that determined thought and purpose that presided over its foundation and early administration—then, indeed, will our peaceful and happy country fulfil her glorious destiny, (applause)—in ever enduring cycles of abundant joy and prosperity. Then the Constitution, in this day of secure enjoyment and repose, folded in as close and cherished an embrace as when our fathers, in the hour of their greatest need and most imminent peril, cradled it into life and being—fear no enemy.

Ex-Senator John A. Dix, the next speaker, thus alluded indirectly to Senator Seward, in reference to the Harper's Ferry affair:

> The movement it to be judged, then, like all other treasonable enterprises—not by its failure, but by its design and its possible consequences. In this point of view, it would be most important to ascertain to what extent the purposes of those concerned in it were known, and how far they had the concurrence of prominent men in the non-slaveholding States. I accuse no one of complicity in the transaction. Every man is entitled to the presumption of innocence until his guilt is proved. But it is not necessary, in order to convict an individual of moral complicity in this treasonable enterprise, that he should have been previously apprised of the particular act in which the general purpose was to manifest itself. It is not necessary that he should have known and encouraged the intention of Brown and his followers to attack Harper's Ferry and seize the national armory by force. In that case he would have been an accessory before the fact to a criminal act, and might have been held to the same responsibility as the principals. But there is a moral responsibility, which, though it may not be amenable to punishment by human law, is in every just sense as real as that of him who is guilty of the overt act of treason. Knowledge of the treasonable design in its general purpose without disclosing or discountenancing it; doctrines publicly proclaimed, the direct tendency of which is to inflame the passions and to incite to acts subversive of the supremacy of law, injurious to the interests and destructive of the tranquility of the Union, though they may not fall within the pale of the criminal jurisprudence of the country, are amenable to the tribunal of public opinion, and should find there the bigest punishment it can award—the condemnation of a community looking to the preservation of the public order as the only security against anarchy and despotism. No man thus marked can ever rise high up in the scale of political preferment. He may attain a local notoriety and distinction; but when measured by the national standard, he will be found even by his own political associates to fall far short of the moral and intellectual dimensions essential to the highest pre-eminence. Does any thinking man suppose that the Union can be preserved if aggressions like this, contrived and set on foot in one section of the Union against the security and peace of another, are continued? It is impossible. One of the declared objects of the formation of the Constitution, as is stated in the resolution, was "to insure domestic tranquility."

Prof. O. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, was the next speaker, and in conclusion said:

> I will close with a single word: I appeal to every individual here—to every man who cares for his own family—to every man who cares for his own State—to every man who cares for his own country—I appeal to every man who cares aught for humanity, for I tell you that in the old world the eyes of suffering, down-trodden humanity are turned to this country. If we fall here the hopes of humanity die with this country, and go out in eternal night, never to be received again. Now, will you not make some sacrifice to preserve all this, and to revolutionize the whole world, to give freedom and independence, liberty of thought and action, throughout the entire world? I make my appeal to my fellow citizens, or rather to Americans, the representatives of the vast interests of humanity. I say, come up to the mark; those who have hitherto slumbered and slept, wake up! now is the time to take this step. No men can say aught against it. And from every vale, from our sweeping plains and rolling prairies, there will go up the shout of independence—the shout of liberty—the shout of union—a shout, a triumph which has never been heard from the human throat from the beginning of time down to the present day.

The last speaker was the Rev. Dr. Bethune, who commenced by an allusion to the preachers who have justified John Brown. He said:

> When men are praised and honored because they have shown the courage of the bull-dog with the bloodthirstiness of the tiger, (cheers again and again) it is high time then that men who feel themselves impelled by the belief that the Gospel is peace on earth and good will towards men should act up to the spirit of that teaching.

Towards the close of his remarks he said:

> But I must say that there is no more dangerous man than he who uses his sacred office of the ministry to mislead men (tremendous applause, and cries of "Beecher and Cheever") and to carry them away into anarchy and sedition. (Renewed applause) I am content with holding no higher position than a minister of Christ, to help men to Heaven when they die, and to keep them in peace when alive. But there is one thing that I never omit, and that is, to vote; and when I prepare my ballot, I prepare it with as much care as if my ticket were to elect; and if I retain my reason, which God grant, I will never vote for any man, Whig, American, Democrat, or Republican—even if he were my own brother—if he had laid with me in my mother's womb like Esau with Jacob—if I could trace the slightest stain of disunion in his sentiments.

The outside meetings were addressed by Judges Vanderpool and Dean, and others.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1859.

☞ Our readers know very exactly what we think and how we feel on the subject of the Speakership at Washington. Here, again, we are happy to know that we think and feel with the patriot Crittenden. "The subject of present deep interest to all of us," said the glorious old political hero in his speech at the Opposition conference, "is the condition of our national legislature—the failure of the House of Representatives to organize. This protracted delay presents a spectacle that is painful to the country. It is not creditable to the representatives of the people that up to this time they have not been able to assume even the form of a legislative body. The fact cannot meet the approbation or respect of the country. I do not pretend to say where the reproach of this state of things lies. The position of the so-called American members in the House has been embarrassing, and they have earnestly sought the line of duty. *It does seem to me that, knowing nothing of the purpose of the two leading parties of the House, they did wisely to nominate their own man, one of their own body, and adhere to that nomination.* They have done so. It is a question whether they shall not continue to do so. It is a question whether they shall continue to do so to the end of the contest. It may be a matter of feeling with me more than of judgment, BUT I FEEL THAT GROUND THAT IS GOOD TO STAND ON WILL DO TO FALL ON. [Applause.] But I beg that no one take this as my advice in the matter. I give none. But all things must have an end, and so must even this contest for the Speakership. When or how we cannot yet see, but it will end. Perhaps the plurality rule may be adopted, though it seems that a majority that refuses to elect a Speaker may refuse also to adopt that rule. But, after all, the contest must come to an end; and if before doing so the opposition party resolve to cease casting a united vote, then every one must take care of himself in leaving his present ground. BUT HERE AGAIN, I MUST SAY, I FEEL THAT I WOULD LIKE TO BE THE LAST ONE TO LEAVE. [Applause.]" There, we need not say, are our sentiments, more modestly expressed.

THE JUST SUPREMACY OF CONGRESS OVER THE TERRITORIES: INTENDED AS AN ANSWER TO THE HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, ON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY. By George Ticknor Curtis.

We are indebted to the politeness of the author for a copy of this very temperate but decisive pamphlet. We have read it with great pleasure. Though we cannot subscribe to everything it contains, we approve it heartily in the main. Its refutation of squatter-sovereignty is especially fine; it leaves absolutely nothing of the wretched heresy. This was to be expected from the Historian of the Constitution.

Not the least valuable and timely portion of the pamphlet consists of the discreet and statesmanlike reflections which adorn the more special inquiry; to which, indeed, we should add the spirit of wise and soothing moderation that pervades the whole. Would that every man of intellect and distinction who addresses himself to the questions which now agitate the public mind could bring to their treatment the quiet elevation of temper as well as the sound and perspicuous judgment that marks this triumphant demolition of the cobweb fabric of squatter-sovereignty. The men capable of this, however, are rare at all times; the want of them, it is hardly too much to say, constitutes the peculiar evil of the present evil times.

Those who may wish to procure the extremely able and luminous pamphlet of Mr. Curtis will find it at Maxwell & Co.'s; and we should think that scarcely any inquisitive lawyer or any educated politician would not wish to procure it. To all such at any rate we particularly recommend it. On second thought, we extend this particular recommendation to our neighbor of the Democrat. He is very far gone, to be sure, but who knows what wonders a well-directed beam of light might work even in his sunless brain?

☞ The sober portion of the South, we are glad to see, accept the Northern demonstrations on behalf of the Union in a spirit of just and fraternal appreciation. Even Virginia is assured. "The people of the three great Northern cities," says the Lynchburg Virginian, "have now spoken in eloquent terms, through many of their distinguished men, in denunciation of the Brown foray and all his sympathizers, and assured their fellow-citizens of the South that they will do all they can to preserve the peace and protect the rights of the whole country. They can do no more—we should ask no more. The conservative masses of the North have no sympathy with the fanatics—they have been passive for several years, but they are now becoming active in their opposition to that class, and if the ball is rolled on, as it has commenced, Abolitionism will soon be in the weak and crippled condition it was at the end of Mr. Fillmore's Administration." And, most assuredly, if the conservatives of the South are but true to themselves and their country, the "ball" will be "rolled on." Let them see to it that *they* do not falter or quail in this emergency.

☞ Echo Burnett said the other day in his place "he was satisfied that this House could not be organized by the election of a Democrat." And no doubt his Democratic colleagues are satisfied of the same thing; they ought to be at all events, for he is about the dullest of the lot. Why, then, don't he and they vote for a Southern Opposition man, who can be elected, as has been shown to an actual demonstration? Ay, WHY DON'T THEY? Let the used and abused South thunder the question in their ears.

☞ Senator Hale stated the other day that no member of the United States Senate had ever been elected to the Presidency. This is true, so far as that no Senator has been elected to the Chief Magistracy while holding a seat in the Senate, but Presidents Monroe, Jackson, Harrison, and Pierce were members of the Senate before they assumed the Presidential duties.

☞ Echo Burnett, having called the American party the "miserable Know-Nothing concern," apologized by saying that "he meant to refer to the insignificance of the principles and narrow policy of the party." He never intended, he said, that the expression "should be understood in an offensive sense." Judging from the felicity of this apology, there must be a good deal of the Hibernian in Burnett. He is an Irish Echo.

☞ Extra Billy Smith of Virginia afforded infinite amusement to the galleries at Washington on Monday. He drank a glass of egg-nogg, and then, faithful to his antecedents, took an extra one, pledging a holiday health to the ladies who looked down on the congregated wisdom of the capitol.

☞ We find at the last moment that we shall have to exclude everything else to make room for the speech of Washington Hunt. We do not however repent our promise; nor will our readers regret its performance.

☞ It will be seen from the card of Cassius M. Clay in another column that he proposes to discuss the principles and aims of the Republican party at Frankfort the night of Tuesday the 10th of January next. We bespeak for him a courteous and candid hearing.

☞ Gen. Lane, of Oregon, is one of the delegates from his State to the Charleston Convention, and is under instructions to vote for himself for President.

☞ Judge Parker has declined the appointment of U. S. District Attorney for the New York District, tendered to him by Mr. Buchanan. The reasons assigned for his declension are his lucrative law practice in the Court of Appeals and his professorship in the Albany Law School.

☞ There are Low Dutch and High Dutch in Germany but they all get *high* over here.

☞ We cannot forego the pleasure of laying before our readers the following remarks from the New York Express on the great Union Meeting to which we have in the course of the last few days referred so frequently:

> It was one of those grand events which will live on the page of history. Whether as regards numbers, spirit, honest enthusiasm, and downright, genuine *feeling*, we think we speak within the bounds of moderation when we say that *no such spectacle was ever witnessed in the Commercial Emporium before.* There was *heart* in it. It was all earnestness from beginning to end. There was not the least color of party spirit about it; not the remotest symptom of a desire, that we could detect, on the part of any who took part in it to convert it to the smallest political or personal account. And yet it so happened that men of all parties were there; men who hitherto have but seldom been seen in public together—and probably never on the same platform—but all animated now as if by a common desire to show mankind for once that when the Republic is in danger, her sons know how to come up, as one man, to the rescue. We cannot think of a single important interest, in all this vast metropolis, which was not represented in the multitude, and which did not find free utterance on the stage inside or on the platforms out in the open air.
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> There was no diversity of sentiment, no difference of opinion in regard to the business in hand. Never did speakers and listeners seem to us to be so in accord in demanding that the Union SHALL be preserved; that the Constitution, in all its parts, SHALL be faithfully executed; that the decisions of the courts, in reference to the institution of slavery, SHALL be scrupulously respected; that such outrages as those of Harper's Ferry SHALL be viewed and punished as crimes, against the North as well as the South; and that the idea of an "irrepressible conflict" between the two sections is held—as it ought to be held—in utter and unqualified abhorrence.
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> The moral effect of such a manifestation as this, on the part of the leading city of the Union, cannot but result in much good. It will help to pour oil on the troubled waters; and, while tending to calm the misgivings in the Southern mind, will do something to convince the demagogues of the North that there is a certain point beyond which the people are determined their atrocious doctrines shall not be pushed.

A CARD.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

WHITE HALL, Ky., Dec. 24, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to say through your Journal that I will, on Tuesday night, the 10th of January next, in the town of Frankfort, vindicate the principles and aims of the Republican party against the assaults of Vice President Breckinridge and Gov. Magoffin. Will all the papers in favor of justice and fair play copy? C. M. CLAY.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our deep and heartfelt gratitude is due to that Almighty power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings throughout the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been unusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles throughout the land. Indeed, notwithstanding our demerits, we have much reason to believe from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away. May we ever be under the divine guidance and protection!

Whilst it is the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst, for myself, I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view, let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in the last generation among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful.

We ought to reflect that in this age, and especially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in their day assumed a most threatening aspect have now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcanoes burnt out, and on the lava and ashes and squalid scoriae of old eruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." Such, in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like everything human, will have its day and give place to other and less threatening controversies. Public opinion in this country is all powerful, and, when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to remember that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of his own teachings. Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect. In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the confederacy. If the peace of the domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be invaded—if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate and that of their children before the morning—it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self preservation is the first instinct of nature; and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people must at last become intolerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should "the silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken * * at the fountain," human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments.

I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves and so well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States. It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the Territories. Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere, in a single instance, with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the Territorial Legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the Legislature at each successive election, and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the time being on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the Territorial condition remained, and its baneful influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the several States.

Thus has the status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortunate has this been for the prosperity of the Territories, as well as the tranquility of the States. Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their welfare. From natural causes the slavery question will in each case soon virtually settle itself; and before the Territory is prepared for admission as a State into the Union this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile the settlement of the new Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its progress and prosperity will not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles.

When in the progress of events the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska act, they "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has happily been recognized in some form or other by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the last Congress.

All lawful means at my command have been employed and shall continue to be employed to execute the laws against the African slave trade. After a most careful and rigorous examination of our coasts and a thorough investigation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United States except the cargo by the Wanderer, numbering between three and four hundred. Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much success as their crimes have deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution.

Our history proves that the Fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the African slave trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit" "prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States or to the trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d March, 1794, Congress passed an act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this act were extended and enforced by the act of 10th May, 1800.

Again: The States themselves had a clear right to waive the constitutional privilege intended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade at any time they thought proper previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the constitutional barrier. Congress accordingly passed an act on 28th February, 1803, "to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States where by the laws thereof their admission is prohibited." In this manner the importation of African slaves into the United States was, to a great extent, prohibited some years in advance of 1808.

As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a single day after they had the power to abolish it. On the 2d of March, 1807, they passed an act to take effect "from and after the first day of January, 1808," prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States. This was followed by subsequent acts of a similar character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the principles and such the practice of our ancestors more than fifty years ago in regard to the African slave trade.

It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegates to the convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and deliberation. They supposed that to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specified power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived.

If this were not the case, the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they imagined that Congress would possess a power to prohibit the trade either before or after 1808, they would not have taken so much care to protect the State against the exercise of this power before that period. Nay more, they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitution were exposed. It would, then, have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution, prescribing the mode of its own future amendment, the proviso, "that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect" the provision in the Constitution securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African slaves previous to that period.

According to the adverse construction, the clause itself, on which so much care and discussion had been employed by the members of the convention, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usurpation.

It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress, because, had it been left to the States, its efficient exercise would have been impossible. In that event any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for itself but for all the other slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? Because African slaves, when once brought within the limits of any one State, in accordance with its laws, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where slavery exists. And even if all the States had separately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Congress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose. For a period of more than half a century there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition have been greatly improved.

Reopen the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interests of the master or on those of the native born slave. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild, heathen, and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly, and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several generations. This might tend to barbarize, demoralize, and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern nations of high civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves. Both the philanthropy and the self interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be reopened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave trade is openly tolerated; and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly able at any moment to enforce their execution. There the master, intent upon present gain, extorts from the slave as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that, when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave traders. Should this ever be the case in our country—which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of reciprocal dependence and attachment which now exists between master and slave would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility.

But we are obliged as a Christian and moral nation to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself if we should reopen the slave trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to supply it would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect Pandemonium, for which this country would be held responsible in the eyes of God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended.

On the other hand, when a market for African slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus all the world be closed against this trade, we may then indulge a reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner Christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this Government towards China has been vindicated by the event. Whilst we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britain and France against the Chinese empire, our late minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously co-operated with the ministers of these powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China by the respective ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce," with that empire was concluded at Tientsin on the 18th June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st December following.

On the 15th December, 1858, John E. Ward, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was duly commissioned as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China. He left the United States for the place of his destination on the 5th of February, 1859, bearing with him the ratified copy of this treaty, and arrived at Shanghai on the 28th May. From thence he proceeded to Peking on the 16th June, but did not arrive in that city until the 27th of July. According to the terms of the treaty the ratifications were to be exchanged on or before the 18th of June, 1859. This was rendered impossible by reasons and events beyond his control, not necessary to detail; but still it is due to the Chinese authorities of Shanghai to state that they always assured him no advantage should be taken of the delay, and this pledge has been faithfully redeemed.

On the arrival of Mr. Ward at Peking he requested an audience of the Emperor to present his letter of credence. This he did not obtain in consequence of his very proper refusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit, and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honor of his country. When a presentation to his Majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President was received with peculiar honors by Kweiliang, "the Emperor's prime minister, and the second man in the Empire to the Emperor himself." The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Pei-tsang. As the exchange did not take place till after the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe that throughout the whole transaction, they appear to have acted in good faith and in a friendly spirit towards the United States. It is true this has been done after their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard with a lenient eye the ancient customs of an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with our own national honor. The conduct of our minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.

In order to carry out the spirit of this treaty, and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental conventions—the one for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late minister. These conventions bear date at Shanghai on the 8th November, 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange of ratifications by the contracting parties. This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the other provisions of the conventions. Still I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3d March 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghai until after the departure of our minister to Peking, and these conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese government, should this be thought advisable; but, under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our merchants trading with the Chinese empire.

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that all our difficulties with the republic of Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted. It happily did not become necessary to employ the force for this purpose which Congress had placed at my command, under their joint resolution of 2d June, 1858. On the contrary, the President of that republic, in a friendly spirit, acceded promptly to the just and reasonable demands of the Government of the United States. Our commissioner arrived at Assumption, the capital of the republic, on the 25th January, 1859, and left it on the 17th of February, having in three weeks ably and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission. The treaties which he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the Senate.

In view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay, a strong naval force was concentrated in the waters of the La Plata to await contingencies, whilst our Commissioner ascended the rivers to Assumption. The Navy Department is entitled to great credit for the promptness, efficiency, and economy with which this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of nineteen armed vessels, great and small, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all under the command of the veteran and gallant Shubrick. The entire expenses of the expedition have been defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of $289,000, applied to the purchase of seven of the steamers, constituting a part of it, under the authority of the naval appropriation act of the 3d March last. It is believed that these steamers are worth more than their cost, and they are all now usefully and actively employed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far distant waters of the La Plata, and the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country throughout all that remote portion of the world.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character.

In my last annual message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain; and I regret to say that this has not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, even the "Cuban claims," the payment of which has been ably urged by our ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, remain unsatisfied, not withstanding both their justice and their amount ($128,635 54) had been recognized and ascertained by the Spanish government itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation be made "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." In common with two of my predecessors, I entertain no doubt that this is required by our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795. The failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the cabinet of Madrid as a reason against the settlement of our claims.

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinions on that measure remain unchanged. I, therefore, again invite the serious attention of Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, had been finally adjusted in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British government had not anticipated, they have not yet completed treaty arrangements with the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two governments. It is nevertheless confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished.

Whilst indulging the hope that no other subject remained which could disturb the good understanding between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the Island of San Juan, under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that remote frontier, the late Secretary of State, on the 17th July, 1855, addressed a note to Mr. Crampton, then British Minister at Washington, communicating to him a copy of the instructions which he [Mr. Marcy] had given, on the 14th July, to Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, having a special reference to an "apprehended conflict between our citizens and the British subjects on the Island of San Juan." To prevent this the Governor was instructed "that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly-disputed limits.

In acknowledging the receipt on the next day of Mr. Marcy's note, the British minister expressed his entire concurrence "in the propriety of the course recommended to the Governor of Washington Territory by your [Mr. Marcy's] instructions to that officer," and stating that he had "lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the Governor General of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you [Mr. Marcy] on the authorities and citizens of the United States."

Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th of of July last, when Gen. Harney paid a visit to the island. He found upon it twenty-five American residents with their families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the company, whilst trespassing upon his premises; for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after "the chief factor" of the company at Victoria, Mr. Dallas, son-in-law of Governor Douglas, came to the Island in the British sloop-of-war Satellite, and threatened to take "this American (Mr. Cutler) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle and told Mr. Dallas if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended."

Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the General, "through the United States inspector of customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Capt. George E. Pickett, 9th infantry, "to establish his company on Bellevue, or San Juan island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the southeastern extremity." This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the island amounted in the aggregate to 691 men.

Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject, and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the information on which the gallant General acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Capt. Pickett. From these it is quite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's island from exercising jurisdiction over American residents on the Island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice to the admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forbore to commit any hostile act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his government and await their instructions.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of hostility not on the question of title to the island, but merely concerning what should be its condition during the intervening period whilst the two governments might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason Lieutenant General Scott was dispatched on the 17th September last to Washington Territory to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacific coast should he deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the precautionary arrangement between the late Secretary of State and the British Minister, and thus to preserve the peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two governments. Entertaining no doubt of the validity of our title, I need scarcely add that, in any event, American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Captain Pickett's company should remain on the island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been intrusted to more competent hands. General Scott has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its objects, and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico since my last annual message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that republic.

The constituent Congress of Mexico, which adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857, adopted a constitution and provided for a popular election. This took place in the following July, [1857,] and General Comonfort was chosen President, almost without opposition. At the same election a new Congress was chosen, whose first session commenced on the 16th of September, [1857.] By the constitution of 1857 the presidential term was to begin on the 1st of December, [1857,] and continue for four years. On that day General Comonfort appeared before the assembled Congress in the city of Mexico, took the oath to support the new constitution, and was duly inaugurated as President. Within a month afterwards he had been driven from the capital, and a military rebellion had assigned the supreme power of the republic to Gen. Zuloaga. The constitution provided that in the absence of the President his office should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, Gen. Comonfort having left the country, this functionary, General Juarez, proceeded to form, at Guanajuato, a constitutional government. Before this was officially known, however, at the capital, the government of Zuloaga had been recognized by the entire diplomatic corps, including the minister of the United States, as the de facto government of Mexico. The constitutional President, nevertheless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon established with his cabinet at Vera Cruz. Meanwhile, the government of Zuloaga was earnestly resisted in many parts of the republic, and even in the capital, a portion of the army having pronounced against it, its functions were declared terminated, and an assembly of citizens was invited for the choice of a new President. This assembly elected General Miramon, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and Zuloaga was thus restored to his previous position. He assumed it, however, only to withdraw from it, and Miramon, having become by his appointment, "President Substitute," continues, with that title, at the head of the insurgent party.

In my last annual message I communicated to Congress the circumstances under which the late Minister of the United States suspended his official relations with the central government, and withdrew from the country. It was impossible to maintain friendly intercourse with a government, like that at the capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed but never redressed. Had this been an established government, with its power extending by the consent of the people over the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities against it would have been quite justifiable, and, indeed necessary. But the country was a prey to civil war; and it was hoped that the success of the constitutional President might lead to a condition of things less injurious to the United States. This success became so probable that, in January last I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and report to me the actual condition and prospects of the contending parties. In consequence of his report, and from information which reached me from other sources, favorable to the prospects of the constitutional cause, I felt justified in appointing a new minister to Mexico, who might embrace the earliest suitable opportunity of restoring our diplomatic relations with that republic. For this purpose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognize the government of President Juarez, if on his arrival in Mexico he should find it entitled to such recognition, according to the established practice of the United States. On the 7th of April following, Mr. McLane presented his credentials to President Juarez, having no hesitation "in pronouncing the government of Juarez to be the only existing government of the Republic." He was cordially received by the authorities of Vera Cruz, and they have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States.

Unhappily, however, the constitutional government has not been able to establish its power over the whole republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience. General Miramon maintains himself at the capital; and in some of the distant provinces there are military governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either government. In the mean time, the excesses which always attend upon civil war, especially in Mexico, are constantly recurring. Outrages of the worst description are committed both upon persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that republic, but "so far as the interests of our commerce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, shipmasters, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been at war." Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to incur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures, entered into by the central government, have been set at defiance by the local governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly expelled the country, in defiance of treaties, and by the mere force of arbitrary power. Even the course of justice has not been safe from control, and a recent decree of Miramon permits the intervention of government in all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vessels of the United States have been seized without law, and a consular officer who protested against such seizure has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities. Military contributions have been levied in violation of every principle of right, and the American who resisted the lawless demand has had his property forcibly taken away, and has been himself banished.

From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, tariff duties which have been paid in one place have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of our citizens have been arrested and imprisoned without any form of examination or any opportunity for a hearing, and even when released have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and injury and without any hope of redress. The wholesale massacre of Crabbe and his associates without trial at Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of four sick Americans who had taken shelter in a house of an American, upon the soil of the United States, was communicated to Congress at its last session. Murders of a still more atrocious character have been committed in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of Miramon's government, during the present year. Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and, if they had not been clearly proven, would seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized. Of this description was the brutal massacre in April last, by order of Gen. Marquez, of three American physicians, who were seized at the hospital at Tacubaya while attending upon the sick and dying of both parties, and without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution.

Little less shocking was the recent fate of Ormond Chase, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August by order of the same Mexican general, not only without a trial, but without any conjecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico.

In all these cases our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this Government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgments, would meet the exigency, has been uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government of the United States," wrote our late minister in 1856, "and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail. I assure you that the universal belief here is that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials can commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity." "I hope the President," wrote our present minister in August last, "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the United States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such a power is conferred upon him neither the one nor the other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised; and, as I assured you in my No. 23, all these evils must increase until every vestige of order and government disappears from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and, in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have reached a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary aid may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce.

Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires and which the interests of all commercial nations require that she should have, it belongs to this government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the sea coasts of the Republic, its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitutional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained; but if not our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative.

For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathise with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that republic. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the city of Mexico and extend its power over the whole Republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The Constitutional Government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.

I may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled government—we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as lawless rovers in that remote region. The establishment of one such post at a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile inroads of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine, and other crimes are committed with impunity. I therefore again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the government of that republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has been since concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

Our claims against the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

I deem it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would, also, again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews, and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish American States when these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would of itself, in a great degree, prevent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it, would violate the Constitution—that it would be a transfer of the war-making, or, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this question at rest.

Congress possess the sole and exclusive power, under the Constitution, "to declare war". They alone can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy." But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the well-known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general "power to declare war" is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the law of nations term a public or perfect war, but also an imperfect war—and, in short, every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port and restore it to its owner. But can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they no power to confer upon the President the authority in advance to furnish instant redress should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is too late? To confer this authority to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly within the war-declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed has been done. In the progress of a great nation many exigencies must arise imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may or may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the latest.

Under the resolution of June 2d, 1858, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay," the President is "authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay." "Just satisfaction" for what? For "the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch," and "other matters referred to in the annual message of the President." Here the power is expressly granted upon the condition that the Government of Paraguay shall refuse to render this "just satisfaction." In this and other similar cases Congress have conferred upon the President power in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events; and this most certainly is embraced within the power to declare war.

Now, if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be violently and unlawfully attacked in passing over the transit routes to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a foreign port? To deny this power is to render the navy in a great degree useless for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither protection nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the "act making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860." This act also contained an appropriation "to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859." I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils.

Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress, the remedy would have been plain. I might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work—and this without expense to the government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any Representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these States would have been virtually disfranchised. If an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their Legislatures, at great inconvenience and expense, to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August; and five of these ten not until October and November.

On the other hand, when I came to examine carefully the condition of the Post Office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed been confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts (those with railroad companies only excepted) for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July, until the 1st of December—less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. The reason is that the mail contractors for this the current year did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th September last; and by the terms of their contracts sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts before the Department could be called upon for payment.

The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the service of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency as stated in the bill amounted to $3,838,728, but, after a careful settlement of all these accounts it has been ascertained that it amounts to $4,296,009. With the scanty means at his command the Postmaster General has managed to pay that portion of this deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st December last. In the mean time the contractors themselves, under these trying circumstances, have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation. They had one resource in the midst of their embarrassments. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant would have issued for the payment of the principal had an appropriation been made for this purpose. Calculated up to 1st December, it will not exceed $96,660—a sum not to be taken into account when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private character, both to the people and the States, which would have resulted from convening and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of a bill, at as early a day as may be practicable, to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest, due to these last mentioned contractors, as well as to make the necessary appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department for the current fiscal year.

The failure to pass the Postoffice bill necessarily gives birth to serious reflections. Congress, by refusing to pass the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government, may not only arrest its action, but might even destroy its existence. The army, the navy, the judiciary, in short every department of the Government, can no longer perform their functions if Congress refuse the money necessary for their support. If this failure should teach the country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency, even immediately after the old Congress has expired, it will have been productive of great good.

In a time of sudden and alarming danger, foreign or domestic, which all nations must expect to encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress without delay. If, under such circumstances, the President should find himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress, with nearly half the States of the Union destitute of representatives, the consequences might be disastrous. I therefore recommend to Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day previous to the 4th of March in each year of odd number for the election of representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad, for the reasons stated in my two last annual messages. When I reflect upon what would be the defenceless condition of our States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains in case of a war with a naval power sufficiently strong to interrupt all intercourse with them by the routes across the Isthmus, I am still more convinced than ever of the vast importance of this railroad. I have never doubted the constitutional competency of Congress to provide for its construction, but this exclusively under the war-making power. Besides, the constitution expressly requires, as an imperative duty, that "the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion." I am at a loss to conceive how this protection can be afforded to California and Oregon against such a naval power by any other means. I repeat the opinion contained in my last annual message, that it would be inexpedient for the Government to undertake this great work by agents of its own appointment and under its direct and exclusive control.

This would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and would foster a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of the Federal officials could prevent. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be intrusted to incorporated companies, or other agencies, who would exercise that active and vigilant supervision over it which can be inspired alone by a sense of corporate and individual interest. I venture to assert that the additional cost of transporting troops, munitions of war, and necessary supplies for the army across the vast intervening plains to our possessions on the Pacific coast would be greater in such a war than the whole amount required to construct the road. And yet this resort would, after all, be inadequate for their defence and protection.

We have yet scarcely recovered from the habits of extravagant expenditure, produced by our overflowing Treasury, during several years prior to the commencement of my administration. The financial reverses which we have since experienced ought to teach us all to scrutinize our expenditures with the greatest vigilance, and to reduce them to the lowest possible point. The Executive Departments of the Government have devoted themselves to the accomplishment of this object with considerable success, as will appear from their different reports and estimates. To these I invite the scrutiny of Congress, for the purpose of reducing them still lower, if this be practicable, consistent with the great public interests of the country. In aid of the policy of retrenchment I pledge myself to examine closely the bills appropriating lands or money, so that if any of these should inadvertently pass both houses, as must sometimes be the case, I may afford them an opportunity for reconsideration. At the same time we ought never to forget that true public economy consists, not in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects confided to us by the Constitution, but in taking care that the money appropriated for these purposes shall be faithfully and frugally expended.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year without providing additional revenue. [illegible]

[illegible]

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that Department of the Government. [illegible]

[illegible]

I transmit herewith the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of War [illegible]

[illegible]

In conclusion, I would again recommend to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia. [illegible]

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 19, 1859.

PEACEABLE SECESSION.—Daniel Webster in his famous 7th of March speech thus blasts: this idea with the lightning of his grand intellect.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Webster, "I should much prefer to have heard from every member on this floor declarations of opinion that this Union should never be dissolved than the declaration of opinion by anybody, in any case, under the pressure of any circumstances, such a dissolution was possible. I hear with pain and anguish and distress the word 'secession,' especially when it falls from the lips of those who are patriotic, and known to the country and known all over the world for their political services. Secession! Peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. The dismemberment of this vast country without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the great deep without ruffling the surface! Who is so foolish, I beg everybody's pardon, as to expect to see any such thing? Sir, he who sees these States, now revolving in harmony around a common centre, and expects to see them quit their places and fly off without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres and jostle against each other in the realms of space, without causing the crush of the universe. There can be no such thing as a peaceable secession. Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. Is the great Constitution under which we live, covering this whole country, is it to be thawed and melted away by secession, as the snows on the mountain melt under the influence of a vernal sun? disappear almost unobserved and run off? No, sir! No, sir! I will not state what might produce the disruption of the Union; but, sir, I see as plainly as I see the sun in heaven what that disruption must produce; I see that it must produce war, such a war as I will not describe in its twofold character.

Peaceable secession!—peaceable secession. The concurrent agreement of all the members of this great Republic to separate! A voluntary separation, with alimony on one side and on the other. Why, what would be the result? Where is the line to be drawn? What States are to secede? What is to remain American? What am I to be? An American no longer? Am I to become a sectional man, a local man, a separatist, with no country in common with the gentlemen who sit around me here, or who fill the other House of Congress? Heaven forbid! Where is the flag of the Republic to remain? Where is the eagle still to tower? or is he to cower and shrink and fall to the ground? Why, sir, our ancestors—our fathers and our grandfathers, those of them that are yet living amongst us with prolonged lives—would rebuke and reproach us, and our children and our grandchildren would cry out shame upon us, if we, of this generation, should dishonor these ensigns of the power of the government and the harmony of that Union, which is every day felt among us with so much joy and gratitude. What is to become of the army? What is to become of the navy? What is to become of the public lands? How is each of the thirty States to defend itself? I know, although the idea has not been stated distinctly, there is to be, or it is supposed possible that there should be, a Southern Confederacy.

I do not mean, when I allude to this statement, that any one seriously contemplates such a state of things. I do not mean to say that it is true, but I have heard it suggested elsewhere that that idea has originated a design to separate. I am sorry, sir, that it has ever been thought of, talked of, or dreamed of, in the wildest flights of human imagination. But the idea, so far as it exists, must be of a separation, assigning the slave States to one side, and the free States to the other. Sir, I may express myself too strongly, perhaps, but some things, some moral things, are almost as impossible as other natural or physical things; and I hold the idea of a separation of these States, those that are free to form one government, and those that are slaveholding to form another, as a moral impossibility. We could not separate the States by any such line, if we were to draw it. We could not sit down here to-day and draw a line of separation that would satisfy any five men in the country. There are natural causes that would keep and tie us together, and there are social and domestic relations which we could not break if we would, and which we should not if we could. Sir, nobody can look over the face of this country at the present moment, nobody can see where its population is the most dense and growing, without being ready to admit, and compelled to admit, that ere long America will be in the valley of the Mississippi.

Well, now, sir, I beg to inquire what the wildest enthusiast has to say on the possibility of cutting that river in two, and leaving free States at its source, and its branches, and slave States down near its mouth, each forming a separate government? Pray, sir, let me say to the people of this country that these things are worthy of their pondering and of their consideration. Here, sir, are five millions of freemen in the free States north of the river Ohio: can anybody suppose that this population can be severed by a line that divides them from the territory of a foreign and an alien government, down somewhere, the Lord knows where, upon the lower banks of the Mississippi? What would become of Missouri? Will she join the arrondissement of the slave States? Shall the man from the Yellow Stone and the Platte be connected in the new Republic with the man who lives on the southern extremity of the Cape of Florida? Sir, I am ashamed to pursue this line of remark. I dislike it, I have an utter disgust for it. I would rather hear of natural blasts and mildews, war, pestilence, and famine, than to hear gentlemen talk of secession. To break up! to break up this great government, to dismember this glorious country, to astonish Europe with an act of folly such as Europe for two centuries has never beheld in any government or any people! No, sir! no, sir! There will be no secession. Gentlemen are not serious when they talk of secession.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following sketch of the proceedings in the House on Monday:

The closing scenes yesterday in the House were most disgraceful. Mr. Smith, of Va., drank three glasses of egg-nogg while making his speech, drinking and bowing to the ladies in the galleries and the members about him.

John Cochrane, Dem., moved to adjourn one week to allow Mr. Smith time to finish the delivery of his speech. Mr. Pryor, Dem., thought it much like the campaign of the Roman era, commencing for one year, but lasting seven.

Mr. Jenkins, Dem., moved that a drop of croton oil be put in Mr. Smith's egg nogg.

Mr. Briggs, Am., moved that two hours each day, during the remainder of the session, be allowed Mr. Smith to finish his remarks.

Mr. Hill, Am., moved that he have leave to print it, as Mr. Cobb, Dem., had promised to read it.

Mr. Cobb denied it, and said he never promised to undertake so arduous a job. He might do it after Seward was elected.

Thus all manner of insults were heaped upon Mr. Smith, who became quite excited, and slightly set up cries of "Go on," "Sit down, Billy," "Give it, Extra Bill," and calls to order. The greatest confusion prevailed. At a late hour on Christmas day this honorable body broke up in confusion, after the most disgraceful day of the present Congress.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, DEC 30, 1859.

MR. BOTELER.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington which we published a few days ago contained the following allusion to this gentleman and his movement in favor of Mr. Millson:

Boteler intended it for a grand coup d'etat after the next ballot. But it had premature birth on the floor of the House this morning, before any ballot. The Americans outside of Congress are denouncing Boteler as sold to the Democracy.

We are assured by a friend now at Washington that this statement does injustice to Mr. Boteler, so, also, in the opinion of our friend, does the strong condemnation we have pronounced on the course of Mr. B. and his colleagues in the Millson project. "The dispatch," says our correspondent, "is entirely untrue so far as it relates to condemnation of Mr. Boteler's course by Americans. His position is a peculiar one, and I have no hesitation in saying that so far from having sold out to Locofocoism he is one of the firmest opponents of that party in Virginia. His district has 1,000 Democratic majority, and, after having been voted for by twenty or thirty Southern Democrats, I can appreciate the motives which prompted him to return that courtesy by a vote for Gen. Millson, of his own State." Though knowing nothing personally of Mr. Boteler, we have never supposed for a moment that in nominating Mr. Millson for the Speakership and voting for him he was prompted by any but the most honorable motives. Nor of course have we supposed less of his colleagues in the movement. On the contrary, we expressly acquitted them all of the slightest error of intention. "Doubtless," we said in the same number of our paper which contained the above-mentioned despatch, "such of our political friends as have become parties to this extraordinary movement are actuated by the best of motives; we do not by any means impeach their essential fealty either to their principles or to their country; but we do think they have fallen on a most remarkable way of showing it in both respects." We said this; and we repeat it now. We do think they happened on a most remarkable way of showing their fealty to their principles and to their country. Yet we do not doubt that they were essentially loyal to both; and Mr. Boteler not less so than the rest.

We do not care to enlarge on this unpleasant topic, but, since we have been forced to recur to it, we think we may properly say a word further, not that we love Mr. Boteler less, but public justice more. Certain scattered Southern Democrats having voted for Mr. B., our friend says he "can appreciate the motives which prompted him to return that courtesy by a vote for Gen. Millson." So can we, and it is because we do appreciate those motives, and appreciate them at their just value, that we hold the act of Mr. Boteler to be indefensible. Courtesy is all very well in its place, and there is ample place for it in the Hall of Representatives at Washington, but when courtesy surrenders great public interests it invades the province both of justice and of policy, and becomes a Fury rather than a Grace. It is deplorably out of its sphere. Mr. Boteler, however, may contend, on behalf of himself and colleagues, that, in this instance, courtesy did not surrender or tend to the surrender of great public interests, but to their preservation and success. Here, as we conceive, is a plain misconception of the present state of parties and of politics in this country.

Undoubtedly the two controlling questions with the people in the late elections were those of slavery and of governmental corruption. This none will dispute. As regards the first, considered from the Southern Opposition point of view, the Republicans and the Democracy hold opposite extremes, both parties being sectional, and, in this particular, balancing or nearly balancing each other; with this difference, however, that whilst the sectionalism of the Republicans we express and decried, appearing largely in their platform, that of the Democracy consisted principally in the spirit and action of the party, announcing itself in the palpable results of the party's supremacy in the Government. With respect to the second question, the Democracy, as the possessors of the Government, were alone responsible, and consequently alone assailable. Such were the issues on which the Southern Opposition Representatives triumphed last Fall, and such the aspects and bearings of those issues; hostility to the Democracy on the vital question of governmental corruption, and opposition to both the Republicans and the Democracy on the question of slavery. And the character and relations of these issues are to day in all material respects precisely what they were last Fall. The Southern Opposition in Congress, therefore, cannot side with the Democracy without betraying, in effect at least, the very cause they were elected to promote. They cannot go over to the Democracy without virtually abandoning the high interests of public honesty and of public peace. They cannot voluntarily hand the control of the House over to the Democracy without branding their own speeches before the people as the hollow appeals of demagogues and tricksters. They could do it without substantially retracting everything they have alleged and established against the Democracy, and beholding themselves wofully in the face of the whole country.

It is no answer to this to say that in asking Democratic members to support a Southern Opposition man for the Speakership we require them to abase themselves in like manner; for the fact is plainly otherwise. The attitude of the Southern Opposition men on the slavery question is confessedly acceptable to the Democracy, according, as it does, with their own formal attitude, though nobly at war with their actual but unavowed policy; whilst nobody, not even the Democracy, will pretend that either conscience or self-respect demands the choking of corruption. And these two questions constitute the ruling issues of the hour. I results from the position of parties of our current politics and parties that to the pending contest at Washington the Southern Opposition can easily call on both the Republicans and the Democracy to come to them whilst they can fully go to neither. Let, then, the Southern Opposition men stay where they are. Their ground, in the language of a late writer in Crittenden, is "good to fall on." We again invoke them to stand firm to their colors. We appeal to them to prove true to their mission. They have it in their power to conquer the ascendancy for moderate councils. They can, if they will, *force* a submission to the spirit of conservatism. Let them not fail to do it; let them not fail, as they respect the success of their principles, the welfare of their country, and the lustre of their own political honor.

What is done, we are proud to believe, has been done with the purest of motives and with an eye single to the public good; but observation and reflection must have shown to all ere now that the step was ill-judged, and, even in its partial execution, of ill effect. The manifest tendency of the movement has been and is to sink the Southern Opposition, as respects the estimation of the country at large, into the condition of mere parasites of the Democracy, thus tending not only to tarnish its character, but to destroy its capacity for usefulness. There is, indeed, too much reason to fear that the proceeding, as it is, has compromised us seriously in the judgment of the conservatives of the Union. Earnest people are not a little shocked to find the dogs of the Opposition exchanging endearments with the Democratic wolves, after having overhauled them in the Capitol under such a terrible hue and cry. The thing has a damaging look. Let it stop where it is. Let us have no more of it. For our own part, when we waged the canvass against the Democracy last summer, on the two fold ground of bonding and the issues mentioned above, we did it in good earnest; we meant everything we said; and we abide by it without qualification at this moment. We retract nothing either by word or deed. Between two such deadly enemies of the national prosperity and repose as Republicanism and Locofocoism we can take no part; we could not interfere, no matter which side we espoused, without the most painful apprehensions that we had chosen the greater evil. In a case of such thick and awful doubt it is surely the dictate of wisdom and of patriotism to spare both alike.

This we do, and shall continue to do, adding positive warfare to contempt, and, so far as principles and tendencies are concerned, neither asking nor giving quarter. We are enlisted for a war of extermination against Locofocoism as well as against Republicanism: we hold no terms with either. And we do not flatter ourselves that on this point we are one whit more resolved than our Opposition brethren at Washington are, Mr. Boteler and his colleagues included; only we hope, that, for the future, we shall all carry out the common resolution in the same direct and simple way.

☞The election of Hon. Lewis T. Wigfall to the United States Senate from Texas is claimed by the New Orleans Delta as an evidence that the triumph of General Houston in the gubernatorial canvass was the result of personal and local feelings, and no proof of the opposition of the voters of that State to the ultra Southern ideas and tendencies of his chief opponents, and particularly to the revival of the African slave trade. On the contrary, Mr. Wigfall has been identified with the slave trade movement to the extent of making in public the ablest argument which has yet been presented against the constitutionality of the laws making the slave trade piracy. Even the Delta knows that these views are deeply regret that the Delta should have no word of praise for Col. Wigfall as a national, conservative, or patriotic man, but only as "a valuable accession to the array of talent and chivalry which is already marshalled in the Senate of the United States under the Southern banner." We may, indeed, at such a time, again repeat our regrets that such men as Crittenden, Bell, and Houston are lost to the army of talent formerly prominent in the Senate under the banner of the Union.

☞The Century tells us that "Cow Boy" has departed; that Tophet of New York, the last station on the road to ruin, has been demolished, and the place that knows it now shall know it no more henceforth forever. This headquarters of vice and misery is to be converted into a playground for the children of the House of Industry. Benevolence, like Nature, thus produces out of loathesomeness and corruption new forms of beauty and worth.

☞A Wisconsin paper boasts that it is located in one of the Western States, whose chief productions are pretty girls, railroad bonds, milk and other skins, seed wheat, Sons of Malta, tax titles, corner lots, and white fish.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We have read this document with the most pleasurable emotions at the idea that it is the last annual audience, save one, Mr. Buchanan can bestow upon the country. This is nothing new in its topics, consulting in its sentiments, or patriotic in its impulses. Its talks of the inestimable value of the Union which he has done so much to demoralize and disgrace. It congratulates the country upon the final settlement of the question of slavery by the Supreme Court, when he knows that there is barely a corporal's guard of his party from the North re elected to Congress who do not scout the idea of such a settlement, and renews him of interpolating this new plank of the political creed from personal malignity to Senator Douglas. He says all lawful means at its command have been employed to execute the laws against the African slave trade, when it is patent that his officials have interposed obstacles to their execution. He gives no satisfactory information concerning Mexican affairs, but desires to be clothed with plenary powers to interfere in the interstine broils of that ill-fated Republic under pretence of enforcing our treaty rights; and he talks against measures of policy as the ground that they would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent and foster a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilence on the part of the federal officials could prevent, when "from the byways and highways of the Government the noisomeness of corruption sends forth an insufferable stench," until his own Democratic allies have asked, "Why are the people so patient?" why slumbers the indignation of the Democracy?"

The third annual message of the last of the Jackson line of Democratic Presidents is before the country. We shall again and again have occasion to refer to it. There are some positions assumed in it to which we assent, but they have been taken for the purposes of private ambition or party success, after having been, in a measure, forced upon his Administration. While therefore we agree with some of his views and recommendations, there is such a chilly spirit of hostility in its sincerity, and such a contempt for his bold partizan lieutenants for a nomination, that we are almost inclined to surrender our convictions of right and proclaim ourselves mistaken, when we find that we must agree with him on one or two subjects of national importance.

There is a great Conservative National party already in existence, and the object of forming another would only be to divide, not to unite, the conservative force of the country. The Democratic party in the whole country is larger to day than the Republican party. All they have to do is to bring to additional strength in the Northern States. This, we trust, will be forthcoming at an early date. The Old Line Whigs and Conservative Americans will not cling to the decay which is certain that the safety of the country requires them to be used for the defeat of sectionalism.

This is the line of argument adopted by the New York Journal of Commerce to induce Northern conservatives to aid in propping up the tumbledown party which for the last seven years has been corning the country with legislation which has brought about all the sectional agitation. We have no faith in the honesty, efficiency, or conservatism of the Democracy. Some Old Line Whigs have been induced to join its ranks and march to its music, but they are rapidly retracing their steps, and the conservative Americans look upon the whole Locofoco creed as a deception, and feel the necessity of a thorough reorganization of parties for the purpose of putting down ultraism. There is no possibility of the Democrats receiving "a little additional strength in the Northern States," for they are drifting faster and faster into the Republican ranks at each election. The strongest Democratic States ten years since are now the most enthralled in their Republicanism, and the Northern Democrats have no straught but that which clings around the Federal offices, and is kept up by the custom houses, post offices, mints, armories, &c. As soon as a Democrat North is out of office, he is for Republicanism. The attempt to keep the Northern Democracy from the open embraces of Freesoil was made by Douglas in his Kansas-Nebraska bill, and has signally failed—not only failed, but it produced the very effect which it was hoped would be averted. The Van Burens, Stevensyers, and Cochranes after defeating Douglas, have come back to the party of which all their garments redolent of the black fumes of the incense they had offered up to the shrine of anti-slavery, and are now in full communion again, while they have never resented their heresies or denied their Freesoil sentiments. They are all professing Democrats with abolition principles, and they all came in through the big horn of the Kansas Nebraska dilemma, while their Southern allies managed to squeeze in through the little end of the same horn.

There is no nationality in the Democratic party. It contains no Northern men with Southern principles and no Southern man who can sympathize with the Northern interpretation of its platform. Toombs and Douglas, Jeff Davis and Pugh, Iverson and Bigler, are as discordant in their political views as if they belonged to antagonistic parties. But the great need of the country now is the formation, upon broad and practical grounds, of an anti-Democratic, Conservative National party, to cultivate a deeper feeling of attachment to the laws, the Union, and the Constitution; to arrest political station only to the worthy, and to break down the monster spirit of faction, which is now sifting the land with absolute and converting our legislative halls into mere political debating societies. There are materials for such a party at the North, South, East, and West; recent efforts have been made to concentrate them, and they must all fail before the Democratic party can have the influence of even the neutrality of the Old-Line Whigs and Conservative Americans. The Journal of Commerce is a sly old fox, but, having lost its candid appendage, it cannot cook all the rest of animated nature to adopt as a fashion, what was the result of its having been caught in the Kansas Nebraska steel-trap

☞The editor of the Louisville Democrat thus handsomely notices the book of our senior: "We are indebted to the author for a copy of this spark ling work. It is unnecessary to commend, to this community, the genius of the Reporter, as it is either charmed or irritated them for years. It is Mr. Prentice's forte, and in a controversy he will handle it with the skill and address with which a practiced fencer, with his silent rapier, feeces his antagonist, floundering under the weight of a more unwieldy weapon. Mr. Prentice is an adroit critic; his stabs are scientific and generally touch a vital point, if his antagonist is not invulnerable, like ourselves. There is no accident, no carelessness or want of grace in it. It is, perhaps, the best collection of pure wit and sarcasm in the English language, and will be a higher standard of excellence in it as long as it shall last." We take the liberty, in the absence of him whom it more especially concerns, to thank our neighbor warmly for this generous appreciation.

☞We are asked by a correspondent "what would be the result of electing a Speaker by a plurality vote, and then moving to appoint the standing committees by ballot?" The standing rules of the House provide that all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot; and if, upon such ballot, the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the House shall proceed to a second ballot, in which a plurality of votes shall prevail; and in case a greater number than is required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the House shall proceed to a further ballot or ballots. Under this rule, our correspondent will see that a plurality, able to elect a Speaker, would have the power to select all the committees, so that the duties of electing a Speaker and placing "a barren sceptre in his hand" will not pick the dead-lock at Washington.

☞The threats of the Congressional fire-eaters to secede in the event of the election of any one to the Speakership but a member of the corrupt Democracy excites nothing but contempt, ridicule, or indignant protests from the Southern press generally. The most active fomentors of these treasonable threats are the Washington States and the Washington Constitution, which hope to produce such divisions in the House as may lead to their receiving a share of the public printing. The Nashville Patriot thus responds to the treasonable advice of the former of these papers that the Southern members shall withdraw from Congress in the event of the election of Mr. Sherman to the Speakership:

We protest against the idea that the election of John Sherman, or any other Republican, will decide the "future of the institution of slavery." The "institution of slavery" is not to be affected by any such result as that. It is sustained by the strongest guaranties of the Federal Constitution, and will be a thing to benefit generations of happy citizens of our sunny land long after Sherman and the contest for the Speakership shall have passed into the memories of men. It is the idlest twaddle to make such assertions as that of the States and Union. No one is deceived by them—no good citizen is alarmed by them. They are what is to be characterized the contest of 1855. The election of Banks was to play the very deuce—It was to be the entering wedge to the smudering of the Union. Banks, though the regular nominee of the Democrate, was elected Speaker, and not a single convulsion took place. The great heart of the Union beat on as if nothing had happened, sending to the extremities of the system the circulation, and maintaining the ruddy health of the body politic. The prophets of evil were proved to be no prophets at all; but only croaking ravens.

☞NOTHING HAS CHANGED MORE THAN IN THE TREATMENT OF THE SICK.—But a little while ago bleeding, blisters, and nauseous, evil mixtures formed the staple of medical treatment. It was customary to give large doses of the most active and poisonous medicines, and not unfrequently a man's reputation depended on the success of his doses. Among the people cathartics and emetics were common, and a dose of pills was the prescription for almost every ailment. Still almost.

There was an undefined idea that disease was a material something which had unaccountably got into a man, and must be physicked, bled, blistered, or puked out of him. Pain was a material entity, a bed-fellow, which must be exercised and cast out.

But all this is now bravely altered. The mildest means are most popular. The latest and blister plaster are almost unknown. All the torturing subjects of old-school practice are mainly laid aside, and nature, not physic, is relied upon, while physicians now often boast how little medicine they give. Homœopathy alone has much to do in thus changing public sentiment. Her mild doses and measures, and above all the sentiment of mildness breathed in her practice, and its eminent success, have forced all other practice to follow in their measures and a repulsion to the old practices. Among those who have contributed to this change Prof. Humphreys stands pre-eminent. His extensive and vertuous labors in the introduction and introduction of his specific Homœopathic remedies, and their unquestioned success, have demonstrated practically the curability of disease by the mild sugar pill dose, while he has gained an enviable reputation by the success of his system. The arguments of Homœopathy may or may not be sound, but its practical success in the form of specifics is beyond question, and its influence in forming a better public sentiment not less decided. j2 d&wl

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

Thursday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

House.—Mr. Morris, of Ill., resumed his remarks from yesterday. The great doctrine of popular sovereignty was in peril. The Democratic party is divided. The ultra Representatives from slaveholding States have abandoned it. It was not disputed that the Circinnati platform recognizes it, but this it seems makes no difference. The President and other Democrats have torn up the planks and interpolated new ones, and drove the political crew fearfully to the precipice.

This was inaugurated last session with the infamous Lecompton swindle. The President pursued those who opposed it, especially from Illinois, with personal malignity, while he was bidding for the nomination of the Charleston Convention. Judge Douglas is the only man North who has succeeded in the general election since the crusade was commenced, and he fought hand to hand with the cohorts of Lincoln, and the hungry President's pack, cheered on by Attorney-General Black. A good Democrat had been removed in Illinois and Abolitionists put in their places.

The Democrats who refused to bow to the dictation of the President were pursued with ballish malignity. His said Cook, postmaster at Chicago, was the President's manager to get up delegates to send to Charleston. The address he issued was prepared at Washington, for Cook can scarcely read and cannot spell a sentence of the English language correctly, but who understands butter the mixing and drinking of mint julops. He gave notice that the Democrats of the West at Charleston will not submit to new tests.

Mr. Millson referred to the remarks of Mr. Morris, saying the latter seemed to imply that Southern men were in favor of reopening the African slave trade and repealing the neutrality laws. He never joined within their limits to Minnesota. Also a bill making an appropriation for building a military post near the 49th degree of north latitude in or near the valley of the Red River of the North. Also a bill making an appropriation for erecting a building in St. Paul, Minnesota, for a custom house and proper feeling of attachment to the law, the Union, and the Constitution; to arrest political station only to the worthy, and to break down the monster spirit of faction, which is now sifting the land with absolute and converting our legislative halls into mere political debating societies. There are materials for such a party at the North, South, East, and West; recent efforts have been made to concentrate them, and they must all fail before the Democratic party can have the influence of even the neutrality of the Old-Line Whigs and Conservative Americans. The Journal of Commerce is a sly old fox, but, having lost its candid appendage, it cannot cook all the rest of animated nature to adopt as a fashion, what was the result of its having been caught in the Kansas Nebraska steel-trap

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Friday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec 30.

Senate.—Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, introduced a bill amending the provisions of the act to enable the people of Minnesota to form a State government preparatory to admission into the Union. Also a bill making an appropriation for building a military post near the 49th degree of north latitude in or near the valley of the Red River of the North. Also a bill making an appropriation for erecting a building in St. Paul, Minnesota, for a custom house and proper feeling of attachment to the law, the Union, and the Constitution; to arrest political station only to the worthy, and to break down the monster spirit of faction, which is now sifting the land with absolute and converting our legislative halls into mere political debating societies. There are materials for such a party at the North, South, East, and West; recent efforts have been made to concentrate them, and they must all fail before the Democratic party can have the influence of even the neutrality of the Old-Line Whigs and Conservative Americans. The Journal of Commerce is a sly old fox, but, having lost its candid appendage, it cannot cook all the rest of animated nature to adopt as a fashion, what was the result of its having been caught in the Kansas Nebraska steel-trap

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Friday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, December 30.

House.—Mr. Stanton, in reply to Mr. Boyce, said, as he understood the position of the Republican party on the fugitive slave law, there were differences among them as to what a fugitive slave law should be; and whether the provisions of the Constitution makes it obligatory on the State to provide a remedy, or whether, under the Constitution, it belongs to Congress. For himself, if it were an original question, he should hold that the power was vested in the States, but, as it is, he held to the contemporaneous construction of the Constitution, which had been acted upon by all departments of the Government and which had been acquiesced in by the people, and ought to be recognized until it could be modified in the constitutional power of Congress to pass a fugitive slave law. So far as the law of 1850 was concerned, he did not believe it was constitutional in its details. As to the mode provided for making proofs, he wented a law which would not make it possible, under color of law, the kidnapping under the color of law and the capture of persons not slaves. The judicial power of the United States is vested by the Constitution in Judges appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and he held further, that under the fugitive slave law authorizes a commissioner, appointed by a judge, and not by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to sit in judgment as to whether the persons arrested are slaves or not, and is vesting constitutional power where the Constitution does not authorize it. He held the law to be unconstitutional in that it deprives the party of the right of habeas corpus to test the question as to the persons in which the right to the writ is vested and whether it is conformable to law, and whether or not there is no pretext to put into slavery a free man. He knew in point of fact that the law is grossly abused in this city, and that free colored men were constantly kidnapped under color of its provisions. He knew a person in Ohio who had received a letter asking him to give a description of free negroes, the writer saying that he wanted to find a master for them. Hence if horrible arise.

Mr. Cox, in the course of his remarks, referring to Mr. Stanton, said that he was of the opposite sex of the dominant section. That he was a mahogany Whig, slightly varnished over with Republican ism. The Republican party is all sectionalism when you go to Ohio, but here it attempted to make a country believe it was national, to give it the odor of nationality.

Mr. Stanton claimed to understand what the Republican party has as well as his colleague. He was quite as much an exponent of the principles as his colleague was. He was a member of that party in good standing. His colleague mistook when he said that the Republicans of Ohio are sectional. That Ohio is devoted to the Constitution as it was framed and construed for sixty years after it was framed, and will make their platform and for its support quote the opinion of the fathers of the Republic.

Mr. Killinger, of Pa., said he had heard Republicans declare their position which is one of the people's Representatives, did not at all limit indorse. He thought it time to say that he and those elected with him on that ticket came from the Democratic ranks entirely distinct from a disturbance of law. Twenty-two out of the twenty-five members from Pennsylvania owe their seats principally to their principles of protection to American industry, as connected with the question of slavery extension. Let gentlemen follow out the suggestions of the President, and give us specific instead of ad valorem duties. They need not fear that the opposition can make political capital to disturb the compromises of the constitution or the laws as they stand on the statute book. No party could carry Pennsylvania without recognizing the principle of protection to American industry. Let it be incorporated, and unless they name candidates whose views are living illustrations of these principles they would fail. He spoke for the laboring and mining interests of his State. The members from South Carolina could have peace if he would extend the olive branch and give us specific duties on coal and cotton. [Laughter.]

Mr. McClernand stated that the position of the Republican party in Illinois did not agree with that stated by Stanton.

Mr. Reagan replied to Killinger, telling him he had better part company with the Republicans, if he came to the call for the Republican Convention at Chicago, nothing was said about a tariff for the protection of American industry; and asked if he did not know that the New York Evening Post, the organ of the Republican organization, had warned the Republicans that if they put the tariff into the platform it would be blown to the winds of heaven. You had better flee from the wrath to come. [Laughter.]

Mr. Killinger—The New York Evening Post is not the owner of the Pennsylvania Whigs. We ignore and spit upon his doctrine, and unless the Republican Convention at Chicago shall recognize the protection of American industry in its platform, or place upon that platform a candidate who has a long illustration of principle, satisfactory to the people of Pennsylvania, he will not get the electoral vote of our State.

A colloquy ensued on the subject of the tariff bill of 1857 and the action of the Republicans and Democrats thereto, in which Hamilton, Montgomery, Killinger, Robison, and Orwell, of Pennsylvania, participated. The discussion was in quite good humor, and sometimes two or three were addressing the Chair at once.

Mr. Montgomery alluded to Mr. Seward as the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Killinger said that was a misrepresentation. Mr. Seward was not their candidate for President. Pennsylvania had a candidate within her own borders, Mr. Seward was only their candidate.

Mr. Montgomery—Would you vote for him?

Mr. Killinger—If he stands upon the principle of the protection of American industry we shall support him.

During the debate much was said about the disastrous effects of the tariff upon the interests of Pennsylvania, and that the iron manufacturers had been compelled to close their works, in allusion to which several members from that State were addressing the Chair simultaneously.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, remarked that every Pennsylvania furnace appeared to be in full blast. [Laughter.]

Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., with the consent of Mr. Boyce, who had retained the floor during these interruptions, suggested that the House should proceed to ballot for a Speaker.

Mr. Stanton said that the House had been balloting for a Speaker for four weeks, and it was evident that additional balloting would amount to nothing. He believed that the House would never be organized except by the adoption of the plurality rule. Several gentlemen have in their heads the balance of power and knew how they would vote under the plurality rule. What did they do now? He hoped a resolution would be adopted fixing a day when they would vote under the plurality rule.

Mr. Winslow moved to adjourn till next Tuesday, giving the members time for reflection.

Mr. Clark said that after Tuesday he should press a vote on his resolution respecting the fitness of the endorsers of Helper's book for the Speakership; that this had the priority over the resolution about the plurality rule, and he desired a vote upon it before the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, said that there were several motions pending which had the precedence over Mr. Clark's resolution. He had his pending for the last two weeks, a privileged question on the correction of the Journal, which, as it had been determined that all questions were open to an interminable debate, could only be brought to a vote when each should be the pleasure of the House; no election could be reached by a majority vote. It was needful for the interest of the country that the House should be organized; they had been long enough in violation of principle, and these ballotings were a mere matter of form.

Mr. Winslow remarked that in all legislative bodies there were only two parties really—one supports the Government and the other opposes it. Here the supporters of the Administration were in a minority, and therefore not responsible for the delay in the organization.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said that he would consider that any gentleman who would vote for the plurality rule as responsible for the election of a Republican Speaker as if he voted directly for him. It was thought that the motion interposed by Mr. Hickman were intended to prevent a vote on his resolution.

Mr. Hickman disclaimed any such purpose, and said he was made of better faith.

The question was here taken on a motion, that when the House adjourns it be till Tuesday next, and was agreed to by 116 yeas against 104 nays.

Mr. Hellman, of Ind., said that Mr. Logan on a former day had read the proceedings of a meeting held at Aurora, Ind., sympathizing with John Brown's movement, but that no such meeting was held there; the people were conservative and did not sympathize with such forays; that they would not disturb the peace of the country or any portion of it.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., asked leave to introduce a resolution declaring Thomas Corwin, of O., Speaker for 24 hours, at expiration of which time the power was to cease and the House proceed to the election of a permanent Speaker, and that the rules of the late House should be adopted for the government of this House, except that no member should speak for more than one hour on any question, and who should be paid; that the bill could be passed in that length of time, and then, if this contest for Speaker must proceed, they could carry on with more decency and less excitement.

Without any action the House then adjourned, by one majority, to Tuesday next.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—We hear it intimated that Wendell Phillips will be summoned to Washington to testify before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee of the U. S. Senate. Mr. Phillips, however, has publicly stated that he had no knowledge whatever of the plans of John Brown in his Virginia invasion.

☞The document just spread before the country by Mr. Buchanan may be suitably characterized as the meanest message of the meanest President.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says under date of Friday:

If ever the House be organized a prominent Republican Representative from Ohio will demand of Mr. Cobb, the Secretary of the Treasury, why he has not long since by investing the $22,000,000 Treasury notes, now overdue, so that the people may not be deceived as to the cost of the Administration, not be credited with the payment of a large part of the claims. This must be done before the deficiency bill is passed.

I am informed by an officer in one of the Departments that the process for the public printing has been so far reformed as to be so great helps. He is of the opinion that the Democrats will soon exceed the plurality rule.

☞The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

I learn that Gov. Wise has laid before the joint Legislature over 500 letters and documents, sent him upon the subject of the Harper's Ferry invasion, with a view to examine into the matter in Richmond, and more of it in Charlestown, Va. This correspondence was wide-spread between Kansas and New England, and though mauve and drab and green of writing are scattered through some of the letters, it nevertheless implicates persons, I am told, now little suspected by the country. Had they come from a less public man, they would not have been surprised. He stated that Frederick was never strong enough in California to create any fear or cause any desire to hunt him down. The report that had gone abroad that there was a conspiracy among the leaders of the Democratic party to strike down Frederick Douglass as an infamous falsehood.

Mr. Orr, of S. C., complained of the unparliamentary and ungentlemanly conduct of Mr. Branch, of N. C., in accusing him of unworthy motives in defeating the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Branch—Do you accuse me of ungentleman ly conduct?

Mr. Grow—My language was plain. I have nothing to retract.

Mr. Vallandigham said he was one of the Democrats who voted for Mr. Grow's resolution at the last session, and deemed an explanation proper. For all he had done he assumed the responsibility, and was surprised that Mr. Grow was endeavoring to creep out of it. He (Mr. V.) had voted for Mr. Grow's resolution because he was not certain of the constitutionality of the act of 1850 relative to increasing the rate of postage, but yet Mr. Grow was responsible for all the calamities attending the defeat of the bill.

Mr. Pryor said that Mr. Seward, in 1848, promulgated the doctrine of an irrepressible conflict.

Mr. McKnight, of Pennsylvania (Pryor yielding the floor), referred Pryor to the manifesto issued to the country by a portion of the Republican Congressional delegation, and which was signed by the members of the Virginia Legislature of both houses, including Brooke, in which this very doctrine of an irrepressible conflict is promulgated. Mr. McKnight said he objected to hearing what that Seward has received more honor than was due to him.

Pryor resumed the floor and both he and McKnight were speaking loudly at the same time, causing much confusion. Pryor said that the gentlemen should not, under a hypocritical and false pretense inject a speech into the body of this House. He had yielded the floor for a few moments only, and he regarded the conduct of the gentleman as another violation of obligation by Northern Representatives. [Applause.] Having concluded his remarks—

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, rose and said that he regarded the support given to him yesterday as an evidence that gentlemen were willing to forget past political differences. It was not for a mere party or high and patriotic purposes, rather than as a personal compliment. He dared not therefore appropriate to himself, or even to make the subject of the thanks of the House, that the further use of his name would fail to concentrate a sufficient number to organize the House on a broad national and conservative basis. He unconditionally withdrew his name.

Mr. English, of Indiana, nominated Charles S Sedd, of California, as a candidate for Speaker, who sought to be set before the country as a national man, the "future of the institution of slavery." The "institution of slavery" is not to be affected by any such result as that. It is sustained by the strongest guaranties of the Federal Constitution, and will be a thing to benefit generations of happy citizens of our sunny land long after Sherman and the contest for the Speakership shall have passed into the memories of men. It is the idlest twaddle to make such assertions as that of the States and Union.

routes from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, westward, has been terminated by the substitution of the baggage-masters on those routes for the agents heretofore having charge of the through mails, and thus far the results of the change have been satisfactory. The rate of compensation has been much reduced, so as to exhibit an annual saving of $19,100, as compared with the former expenditure, while the services have been secured of a class of men believed to be fully competent and faithful in the discharge of the duties which they have assumed upon themselves.

RAILROAD SERVICE.

The mails were conveyed during the last year on 25,410 miles of railroad, at a cost varying from $50 to $375 per mile for transportation alone—the aggregate expenditures for this class of service being $3,243,974. To this is superadded the salaries of express route agents, and messengers, amounting to $624,174 per annum.

In Canada, the compensation paid to the railroads for the conveyance of the mail is $30 per mile for day, and $40 per mile for night service, and $70 when the two services are combined. For this a separate car is furnished, which is fitted up as a traveling post office, and serves for sorting and distributing the mails by the way. If the mails are sent as ordinary freight, under the guard of either an agent of the company or of the post office, the charge is but two cents per mile when the weight does not exceed two hundred pounds, and for any additional weight, payment is made in the same proportion. No reason is perceived why, except upon our great trunk routes, a higher rate of compensation should be submitted to by our Government than is paid by that of Canada.

The report discusses at length various mail routes, among which are the Portland and New Orleans mail, and the Mississippi river mails.

The Postmaster General then discusses the Pacific mails, comprising six routes, costing $2,181,697 and yielding $339,747 56. One of these routes is the overland, of which he says:

The service upon this extended route has been performed with great regularity, and generally within schedule time; but the contract has proved one of the heaviest burdens to which the department has ever been subjected. With an expenditure at the rate of $600,000 per annum, the postages received in return have not amounted to more than $27,229 94, so that after making allowance for such increase as may be anticipated, the department at the expiration of six years for which the contract was entered into, will have lost from this route alone more than three millions of dollars. Feeling anxious to relieve in some degree the postal revenues from this exhausting drain, I proposed a reduction of the semi weekly to a weekly service, which would have resulted in an annual saving, as compared with the present outlay, of $150,000. On referring the question, however, to the Attorney General, he determined that in consequence of the customary clause giving the Postmaster General revisory power over all mail contracts having been omitted in this, the desired curtailment could not be legally made. The whole matter being thus placed beyond the control of the department, the action of Congress alone is capable of furnishing the remedy desired, and I cannot too earnestly recommend its early and decided interposition. If no compromise can be effected with the parties upon terms deemed reasonable, then I would urge, as an act of simple justice, that this gigantic service, which was established at the instance of Congress and in furtherance of great national objects, shall be at once charged upon the public treasury. Until a railroad shall have been constructed across the continent, the conveyance of the Pacific mails overland must be regarded as wholly impracticable. These mails, as despatched semi monthly, average ten tons in weight, which, if divided into semi weekly departures, would give two and a half tons for each—thus requiring, in view of the condition of the road, ten coaches instead of the single one now employed, and costing, at the present rate of compensation, six millions of dollars per annum for transportation alone, with a product of $327,202 63.

The route has now been opened, and its availability for a light mail demonstrated, so that should war occur with any maritime power, threatening embarrassment to our ocean mails for the Pacific, the service could, without delay, be re-established on its present basis. Were it otherwise, that contingency is deemed too remote to justify the continuance of so enormous a tax upon the correspondence of the country. Such morbid caution and apprehension could not but be recognized as illustrating in miniature the folly of that policy which would keep our army and navy perpetually on a war footing merely because once or twice in a century the amicable relations of the republic with other nations are liable to be disturbed.

The expenditures for local mail service in the States of California and Oregon, and in Utah and Washington Territories, during the past year, amounted to $605,697 13, which, added to the cost of the routes named, gives a total of $2,693, 391 13. The population supplied by this enormous outlay does not exceed six hundred and fifty thousand souls—thus exhibiting a postal expenditure of about $4 14 for each person, including all ages and conditions. The remaining $12,271,099 20 of the gross annual disbursements of the department furnish postal facilities for thirty millions of people, being in the proportion of less than forty-one cents for each person. Were the inhabitants of the country east of the Rocky Mountains served by the department at the same rate of expenditure with those on the west, it would require annually one hundred and twenty-six million eight hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars for its support instead of the $14,964,493 33 now actually expended by it.

The operations of the New York, New Orleans, and California, Tehuantepec, San Antonio and San Diego, Great Overland, Kansas and Stockton, in dependence, Salt Lake City and Placerville, and Havana and Charleston mail routes, are commented upon at length, and in many important reductions of expenditure advocated.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER MAILS.

The service between St. Paul and New Orleans was performed during the past year at an aggregate cost of $326,276. Its earnings were too inconsiderable to be the subject of serious comment. The establishment of this river route on its present basis was resisted by the department as long as was possible, from a thorough conviction that it would involve a most deplorable waste of the revenues. This conviction, however, was unheeded, and on the 5th of August, 1854, Congress, by a mandatory act, obliged the Postmaster General to put it into operation, irrespective of its product, and irrespective of the absence of those postal wants which the act professed to supply. The result has fully realized the anticipations and predictions of the department. Since the passage of the act referred to, more than thirteen hundred thousand dollars have been expended in the transportation of these river mails with a return so slight as scarcely to justify the designation of the expenditure as postal in its character. For a time, it is true that the route possessed some importance, because of the through mails which passed over it; but from the completion of various railroads, these through mails are now conveyed by land, and in consequence the river route has become essentially local, and supplies only the small offices along the banks of the Mississippi.

All the large towns are or will be supplied in advance by lateral mails carried on the railroads. It is believed that the service could be performed for one-fourth of the sum which it now costs, were the department permitted to contract for it by the trip. A reduction amounting to $47,213 has been made above the mouth of the Ohio, and were a corresponding reduction made between Cairo and New Orleans, the expenditure would be still greater than the revenue from the route would justify. The terms of the act, however, do not seem to contemplate such a curtailment as the altered capabilities of the service now imperatively demand. The matter is referred to as an illustration of the disastrous consequences which must follow from a course of legislation that takes from this department all discretion, and constrains it to enter into engagements which place the mail service beyond the reach of that wholesome revisory power which sound policy requires shall be constantly exercised in adjusting its operations to the ever recurring vicissitudes to which it is exposed. Believing that this route, while continued on its present footing as to compensation, falls clearly within the category of non-postal, I respectfully suggest the propriety of placing it, less its earnings, on the public treasury. The enormous amount annually drawn by it from the postal revenues is in effect, and was probably intended to be, but a subsidy in aid of Southwestern commerce, which if needed, and the nation is willing to bestow it, should unquestionably be contributed from the national funds.

The Postmaster General recommends some changes in the foreign mail service.

It is recommended that the act of 1825, authorizing the carrying of "drop letters," be repealed, on the ground that it leads to great confusion, and that private expresses do the work at lower rates than the government can afford.

It is well known that the expenses of the department for transportation have rapidly increased within the last ten years. In 1849 they amounted to $2,577,407 71; but for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859, they reached the sum of $9,478,457. This has been produced by the enormous bulk and weight of the mails, which are principally due to the vast quantity of heavy books and printed documents sent under the Government frank. Mails which but recently weighed a few hundred pounds are now, from this cause, found weighing tons. The rates of postage on printed documents, &c., being but nominal, the cost of their conveyance is, in fact, a tax on the letter correspondence of the country. Hence, as the great mass of the matter franked by the Government officials is printed, were it even paid for at the prevailing rates, still in precise proportion as the Government is the patron of the mails, would the service be unremunerative to the department. Were the "free matter" now conveyed charged with the existing rates of postage, it is confidently believed that it would yield an annual revenue of at least one million eight hundred thousand dollars; yet for this service the department receives but $700,000; and actually expends in its performance but little, if anything, short of $3,000,000.

The obligation of the Government to pay for the use of the mails, at the rates imposed on the private citizen, is now so manifest that the proposition has been deliberately made, and urged with much force, that this act of justice shall, if possible, be made retrospective. Could the amount which the Department has expended for the transportation of free matter from the foundation of the Government be ascertained—which is obviously impracticable—it is difficult to perceive on what ground a claim to its reimbursement—less the aggregate of the appropriations made from the Treasury for the support of the Department—could be resisted. If the principle contended for is right now, it has been so from the beginning.

Another potent reason for the abolition of the franking privilege, as now exercised, is found in the abuses which seem to be inseparable from its existence. These abuses, though constantly exposed and animadverted upon for a series of years, have as constantly increased.

Of the substitutes which have been proposed, that of pre-payment by stamps is probably to be preferred. It would harmonize with the existing system, and being eminently just, simple, and practicable, it could be put into immediate operation, without the slightest embarrassment. That a part of the abuses enumerated might still prevail is not doubted, but the consequences would fall, as they should, on the Government by whose officials they were perpetrated, instead of on this Department, as they do at present.

While the franking privilege was enjoyed by the British Parliament, it was limited in its exercise, by the assignment of a given number of franks to each member per day, and the adjustment of this question by Congress would present a favorable moment for considering whether the public interests do not require that some similar restrictions should be imposed upon the unlimited license that now prevails.

But the restoration of the department to its original independence cannot be accomplished without the adoption of another measure of justice—that of charging on the public Treasury all

ROUTES NOT STRICTLY POSTAL.

The revenues of the department constitute a special trust fund, of which the Treasury is the custodian, and the Government of the United States the responsible trustee. This fund belongs to those by whom it was contributed, and stands pledged to meet the wants of the postal service. The Government, as such, has no interest in it, but has simply charged itself with the duty of faithfully administering it. There could be no more distinct and emphatic declaration of the position asserted than is found in the act of 1836. The Government then fully recognizes and announces its relation to the postal fund, and, in view of this recognition, any appropriation, in whole or in part, of the revenues of the department to purposes not strictly postal, is as flagrant a breach of trust as would be the application of the Smithsonian fund to the improvement of a river or harbor. It is well known, however, that for a series of years the Government has been occupied in advancing certain great national objects in the direction of our Pacific possessions, the entire burden of which has been imposed upon this department, though its connection with these objects is exceedingly slight and only incidental.

The $600,000 paid annually for carrying a few sacks of letters from the valley of the Mississippi to San Francisco, via El Paso, through a waste and uninhabited country, would defray the aggregate cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents, and messengers, in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. The post office at Salt Lake City yields a revenue of but $700, and yet to connect that office with the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, this department expended during the past year $320,000. It will be observed that the annual loss from the six routes mentioned above is $1,178,629 05.

The ocean mail service to California, heretofore on the Treasury, except the cost of transit on the Panama railroad, is now a charge on the department, and under the present advantageous contract, will result in a loss during the current year, of at least $51,027 31. This, added to the $1,178,629 05 will exhibit a total loss for these seven routes, of $1,229,-756 36—a sum sufficient to pay the entire expenses of transporting the mails and the salaries of route and local agents and messengers in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York. It would improve the postal facilities in all our cities, towns, and populated districts, giving daily mails to those who are entitled to them, but who now have but a tri-weekly service, and tri-weekly to those who have but weekly accommodations. The power of steam and the electric telegraph have awakened in the most remote districts and in the most tranquil villages an energy and restlessness of social and commercial life, known, in other years, only amid great commercial emporiums of the world. As a consequence, daily mails are rapidly becoming a universal necessity, and are now insisted on as a right by the smallest communities. Hence, it has has been impossible to make the slightest curtailment, without provoking remonstrance and rebuke. But in presence of the statistics which have been presented, when the public complain that the postal service is not equal to the activity of their business and social relations, they should make such complaints heard, not here, but in the halls of Congress. They should appeal to their Representatives to restore to this department its revenues, which are now squandered in the wilderness, and when this shall have been done, and the other measures of justice and reform herein recommended shall have been adopted, then, by the practice of a severe economy, every reasonable demand upon the service can be met.

Not to pursue the subject further, in view of what has been done and proposed, the financial status of the department would be as follows:

Deficit for the year ending June 30, 1859	$6,995,009 29
CONTRA.	
Annual retrenchment from curtailments already made—less $237,000, at the cost, 258 saved on renewal of contract for ocean service to California—which $237,250 having been payable out of the treasury, the gain enures to it instead of to the postal revenues	$1,320,221 00
Revenue from government postages, on abolition of franking privilege, estimated at	1,800,000 00
Reduction of cost of railroad transportation	1,284,558 00
Payment by government on routes nonpostal	1,229,756 36
	$5,653,535 36

This aggregate of $5,653,535 36, deducted from the deficiency on 30th of June, leaves a deficit of $1,342,473 93, which the gradual increase of receipts and the curtailments still practicable, would overcome in a few years, and the department be thus restored to complete independence.

There are those who propose, as a substitute for these just and salutary reforms, an increase of the existing rates of postage. To this, I am well persuaded, the popular judgment is decidedly opposed, and this opposition rests mainly upon the conviction that if the Post Office Department were justly dealt by, it could and would sustain itself without any change in the prevailing rates. This conviction I fully share, and believe that until the experiment of rendering it self-supporting by the measures which have been discussed shall have been made, it would be unwise and unjust to impose any additional burdens on the correspondence of the country. If the experiment, upon being tried, shall fail to restore the department to independence—which cannot be anticipated—then an enlightened and liberal people will not hesitate to authorize any augmentation of the rates which may be required—but not until then.

While there is much talk about disunion in Congress, a very good sign that the thirty three stars are to emblazon our flag for a long time is to be found in the proposition from the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to enlarge the Capitol grounds by adding to them two squares on the northern and two on the southern side of the present grounds, and one square on the eastern and western sides. This sign is the more significant and acceptable, because, in the crisis of 1850, a like token of coming peace was given by the same Committee in their project for the Capitol enlargement, which was carried into effect.

The Washington States thinks that Mr. Sherman will be eventually elected "through the obstinacy of the South Americans." Thinking thus, why does the States object to a concentration of Democratic votes on a Conservative, except that it desires a Republican to be elected, in order to keep up the shrieking about the "irrepressible conflict?"

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A Medicine of long-tried efficacy for *purifying the blood* so essential for the foundation of good health, and for correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, such as

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In Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic affections it has frequently been administered with marked success.

Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects—the stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place, and renewed health be the quick result.

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BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.

Toll the bell for pretty Nell,
All the household's pride;
She died, they say, of worms the prey,
Although with med'cine plied.
'Twas jalap, mercury, and gamboge
That helped her to her doom;
But Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge
Saves thousands from the tomb.

Put up in bottles. Price 2½ dimes. Sold by Raymond & Tyler. j1 eod&eowlm

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Respectfully, J. I. GOODELL.

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I would remind those whose hair is of an odious tint by nature or grizzled by sickness or time, that by using CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Hair Dye they may, so far as the hair is concerned, in TEN MINUTES be

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

apr27 d&wly

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Caution.—The value of this remedy depends upon its purity, and in order to secure our customers a pure article one of our firm went to Newfoundland to superintend the manufacture of our oil, and we WARRANT IT PURE. See that the label has the eagle and mortar and the signature over the cork of each bottle, as there is a great deal of cheap inferior oil palmed off for genuine to the great injury of patients.

Ask for Hegeman, Clark, & Co.'s, and take no other as many have been cured with the genuine who have used others without any benefit.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY—PAINT, GREASE spots, etc. removed instantly; gloves, silks, ribbons, etc., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE, only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, N.Y.

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TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1860.

It has been justly remarked that John Brown was hung (and, we will add, rightly hung,) for a crime which Gov. Wise was the first to counsel in 1856 in the event of a mere partisan triumph, and which Gov. Wise's especial friends in the South everywhere avow their intention to commit next year if the result of the election shall fail to be in accordance with their wishes.

"That in the Captain's but a choleric word,
Which in the Soldier is flat blasphemy."

That seizure of Harper's Ferry arsenal, which in John Brown was unquestionably treason, is in Gov. Wise "noble and gallant" patriotism. So say his Democratic endorsers. So echoes the Democratic press throughout the South. To-day, they lavish, in the same breath, curses upon the old man who died because he made the attempt, and fulsome eulogy upon the Governor who threatens to do the same thing himself. Here is Virginia authority for the statement:

The Democracy of Berkley county, Virginia, have held a meeting. Mr. Chas. J. Faulkner, ex-member of Congress, presided, and in an able, conservative, and national speech, thus showed the policy which Gov. Wise laid down in 1856:

"When that noble and gallant son of Virginia, Henry A. Wise, declared, as was said he did in October, 1856, that, if Fremont should be elected, HE WOULD SEIZE THE NATIONAL ARSENAL AT HARPER'S FERRY, how few would at that time have justified so bold and decided a measure? It is the fortune of some great and gifted minds to see far in advance of their contemporaries. Should William H. Seward be elected in 1860, where is the man now in our midst who would not call for the impeachment of a Governor of Virginia who would silently suffer that armory to pass under the control of such an Executive head."

We would on no account excuse or palliate the insane treason of old Brown and his wretched followers, but we decidedly object to eulogizing others for the avowal of a determination to accomplish for the mere gratification of political ambition or resentment what a crazy or foolish old man and his crazy or foolish followers may probably have imagined themselves to be undertaking for the service of God and mankind.

It was right that old Brown and his men should be hung as high at least as they were; it will be right, if ever Gov. Wise and his fire-eaters shall attempt to execute what they threaten, that they shall be hung at least fifty feet higher.

Sectional Presidential contests are to be deprecated, but there have been two precedents when sectional feeling ran even higher than it does now. In 1796 the election, at the close of Washington's term, was extremely bitter, and John Adams received but four electoral votes south of the Potomac, and these were from personal friends, his old Revolutionary associates. The canvass was the North against the South; Adams receiving nearly the united strength of the former, and Jefferson of the latter. This was before the amendment to the Constitution, when the highest candidate was declared President and the next highest Vice President. Mr. Jefferson, presiding over the Senate from 1796 to 1800, gathered around him the nucleus of the Republican party, which, in 1800, adopted him as its candidate, when he was elected with the aid of but two or three Northern votes. This sectional contest was foreseen by George Washington, and therefore when he delivered his Farewell Address in September, 1796, nearly three-fourths of its paternal advice was devoted to exhortations to unity; to frowning down efforts to alienate one section from another or enfeeble the sacred existing ties; to the careful guarding and preserving of the whole Union; to the reciprocal dependence of the North, South, East, and West upon each other; to the avoidance of parties characterized by geographical discriminations; to cheerful obedience of the laws, and to keeping down the baneful effects of party spirit. His words, however, sank like water into sand, and from his retirement until his death he must have been pained to witness the contending passions and terrible acerbity of party which convulsed the country. As we have said, Jefferson drew around him, while Vice President, the sectional elements of the first Republican party, and, after four years' occupancy of the presiding seat in the United States Senate, he was elected to the Presidency by a purely sectional vote.

Our good friend of The Guardian has allowed the genial influences of the season "of rejoicing at the spiritual advantages which are to be derived from the birth of Christ" to be unduly infringed upon by two or three untoward occurrences. Someone in the Bowling Green Gazette has criticised a lecture of Bishop Spalding, which criticism the Guardian denounces as scurrilous, and ascribes to the writer the acrimony of a bigot, stupid ignorance, affiliation with the defunct Know-Nothing school of politics, reckless mendacity, lowest vulgarity bordering on occasional blasphemy, &c. This is excitement No. 1. Then Prof. Moree has been "mulcted in the sum of $1,500 for having sold to Mr. Spear, of Boston, a patent right to which he had no valid or legal claim." And The Guardian utters the sage apothegm that "selling what does not belong to us is rather a dubious point of morals," forgetting to tell its readers that the suit was an amicable one, to test the construction of a patent law, but not forgetting to have its fling at Prof. M. for his strong advocacy of Protestantism. This is excitement No. 2. And again: Dr. T. S Bell has published a card in the Christian Union, announcing that he was not its editor and manager, just as the "manager" of The Guardian a week or two since disclaimed the responsibility of his editorial committee for his articles. This puts a stick of caustic in the hand, gall and wormwood in the inkstand, and cayenne pepper in the imagination of The Guardian to vent paragraphs of ironical personality upon the Doctor. This is excitement No. 3. And then we have a very pretty allusion to "peace on earth to men of good will," and some hints as to "the true spirit" of the Christmas festival. The Guardian must have felt their blessed influences.

When Democrats talk of secession in the event of the election of a Republican President, they do injustice to the patriotic injunctions which Thomas Jefferson gave to the country in his Inaugural speech, on March 4th, 1801. He spoke of the contest of opinion through which the Union had then just passed; its animation of discussion and of exertions which had sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to write what they think, and said: "But this being now decided by the voice of the Union, announced according to the rules of the Constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the public good." Again, as to divided opinions as to measures of safety, Mr. Jefferson placed on record these noble truths: "But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all Republicans; we are all Federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its Republican form of government, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it."

The President recommends the passage of a law requiring all the States to elect their Congressmen previous to the fourth of March in each year of odd numbers. The situation in which he found himself last March, with nearly half the States destitute of Representatives, and the duty of being prepared for all sudden national emergencies, are the causes of the suggestion. As Congress has by the Constitution a complete control over the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives, the reform might go a step further and make all Congressional elections occur on the same day throughout the Union. This would prove a check to the systems of pipe-laying and colonizing which have been so extensively practiced by politicians in contiguous States.

See Dr. McCann's advertisement of Know Thyself. del4 weow

Many are of opinion that the science of medicine would be much improved by its *eleves* or members devoting themselves more to specialities—that is, to the treatment of the affections of one or more organs. This Dr. Langworthy and Professor Barry have done, as regards the eyes, ears, and lungs, as will be seen by their card in another column. Dr. L. is already well and favorably known in our community, and Prof. Barry's references are numerous and highly respectable. j3 d1&w1*

USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS (*not toys for the girls and boys*)—Consisting of extra fine Colognes, handkerchief perfumes, fine hair brushes, combs of almost every kind; American, French, and English pomades for the hair, all the *reliable* hair dyes, hair restoratives, and hair dressings; tooth pastes, tooth powders, and tooth washes; lotions and powders for the skin, rouge for the cheeks, remedies for chapped hands and faces, hair brushes, teeth brushes, nail brushes, and clothes brushes; every variety of soap, domestic and foreign; hand mirrors, tweezers, hair pins, &c. RAYMOND & TYLER,
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TO THE BEDRUGGED AND POISONED CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY.—You are overrun with a deluge of the vilest compounds in the form of "Alcoholic Drinks" that ever emanated from the pest of society, the LIQUOR MIXER. They are sold to you as a luxury, or they are dispensed to you as a Medicine, and in either case the effect is the same.

There is but one way to escape, and that is to use as a luxury or a medicament a safe and reliable stimulant, sold under stamp and seal, which renders it certain that it has not been tampered with. Such an article is

CHARLES'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN,

which is distilled under inspection of the British Government, is delicately flavored (unlike any other Gin) with some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, and is by far the most healthy beverage extant.

The most eminent physicians of Europe and America not only recommend its use by the hale and hearty, but prescribe it as a medicine where a stimulant is required.

The female sex will find it not only a pleasant Cordial but a certain relief in sufferings of a periodical character.

Analytical Chemists of all ranks pronounce it perfectly pure, and its restorative merits incomparable.

Sold only in quart and pint bottles by all druggists, grocers, &c. Sold in Louisville wholesale by WILSON & STARBIRD, Main street. EDMUND C. CHARLES, General Agent, 40 Broadway, New York.
june29 d6eow&wly

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The authorized strength of the army is 18,165 men, all told. On the first of July, the date of the last complete returns, the actual number reported 17,498. Of this number there are not more than about 11,000 men available for active service in the field. This little force has been engaged with its usual activity and efficiency, since the date of the last report, in the discharge of its arduous and multifarious duties, being required to man about 130 Government garrisons, posts, and camps, extended over an area of three millions of square miles. Under these circumstances it has been obviously impossible to give that ample and perfect protection to our whole frontier which our citizens have a right to expect, and which it is the duty of Government to afford. Indian depredations have been committed on our southern and Mexican border, which as yet have been unchastised for the want of men. I hope to make such alterations in the disposition of the troops next season as will prevent any repetition of these outrages in future on that frontier.

It then proceeds to comment upon the many duties imposed upon the United States troops, states that the war with the Comanches and Kiowas is still unfinished, and recommends that the enlistment of men for the mounted corps for a period of six months, beginning in May, should be authorized by Congress. This enactment, it is supposed, would secure the aid of the "best young men of the frontier" to check the incursions of hostile Indians.

It then especially urges upon the attention of Congress former recommendations in regard to the staff corps, and of the engineer and ordnance departments, and a provision for a retired list into which disabled and infirm officers could be transferred. It also recommends that the enlistment of teamsters be authorized.

The experiments made with camels have been very satisfactory, and the purchase of a full supply is strongly recommended.

The increase of the cavalry ration of the army is recommended; and the printing of the reports of Colonel Delafield and Major Mordecai, of their observations on the military systems of Europe, is urged.

The following notice is made of a new system of military signals:

"Assistant Surgeon Albert J. Myer, of the medical corps of the army, having submitted to the department a system of military signals for the purposes of communicating intelligence or orders between distant points on land, a board was convened in March last to examine into its merits. The board reported favorably to the adoption of this plan for the uses of the army. A series of experiments with the field signals, instituted under special instructions from this department, have developed results which promise to be of value to the service. With an equipment simple, strong, weighing but sixteen pounds, and so compact as to be rapidly carried from place to place by a soldier mounted or on foot, which requires for its use but a single man, communication has been kept up and messages transmitted by day and at night a distance of fifteen miles. Messages have been sent five miles without any apparatus especially provided for the purpose."

In regard to the military academy at West Point, the report states that the adoption of a five instead of the four years' term of studies has proved advantageous, and that some modification in the programme of instruction being needed, so as not to crowd the course too much, the Secretary is directing his attention to that subject.

As an arbitrary reduction in last year's estimates of $200,000 was made by Congress, the Secretary has conformed this year's estimates to the standard of the last Congressional appropriation.

The whole cost of the army proper, for its entire support and maintenance, reaches the sum of $13,-098,725 72. With the help of such legislation as is asked for the above sum would be materially reduced.

Large sums are necessarily and unavoidably expended every year for objects it is impossible to foresee or estimate for. During the past year the extra expenses incurred for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Washington and Oregon amounted to $298,539 11 beyond what would have occurred but for these wars. Heavy expenses are likewise incurred for escorts to parties engaged in service not pertaining to the legitimate duties of the army. These sums amounted last year to over $70,000, so it will be seen that the expenditure of over $370,000 was imposed upon the War Department for these objects which could not be foreseen.

The Secretary thinks it is bad economy to retrench in the manufacture of arms. Experiments have shown that gun carriages can be made of iron advantageously, both as regards economy and quality.

Rifled cannon have not been sufficiently tested to warrant the Department in proceeding to manufacture them.

The Secretary recommends no one of the many forms of breech-loaders, but says: With the best breech-loading arm, one skillful man would be equal to two, probably three, armed with the ordinary muzzle-loading gun.

The Secretary favors the making some provision to secure our seaports from the attacks of forces that may debark on the coast, and seek to attain them by routes not commanded by the channel forts; and recommends that our permanent forts be lighted with gas.

EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS.

The military road from Fort Walla-Walla to Fort Benton, for which a special appropriation was made, has been commenced, and nearly two hundred and sixty miles of it completed. Steamboats can navigate the Oregon river to Fort Walla-Walla, and the Missouri river to Fort Benton, thus affording, except for the distance of six hundred miles, a line of steamboat communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, across the widest portion of our possessions. A further appropriation for its completion is now necessary. Reliable information has been recently furnished to the Department of the existence of great mineral wealth in the mountains through which a portion of the road passes.

The experiment of sinking artesian wells upon the public lands has been further prosecuted, but still without attaining the desired results, and the appropriation for the object having become exhausted, it was directed that the work should be suspended.

An expedition was organized during the past season to explore the country in the vicinity of the San Juan river, of New Mexico, and to search for a practicable route through that region, between Santa Fe and the southern settlements of Utah. This duty has been completed, but the results have not yet been laid before the Department.

A second expedition was sent into the Territory of Nebraska to explore certain tributaries of the Yellow Stone, the sources of that river, and of the Missouri. A portion of its labors has been accomplished, and the operations will be resumed in the ensuing Spring.

A large amount of geographical and scientific information has been added, at small cost, through the labors of the different field parties, to our knowledge of the resources of the regions west of the Mississippi. Very great benefits to the whole country would be derived, beyond all doubt, by furnishing from the Office of Explorations and Surveys a moderate supply of geographical maps of the United States and Territories. An opportunity now presents itself by which the preparation of a complete geographical map by some of the ablest men of science in America can be secured at a very reasonable rate of compensation. No similar expenditure would result in anything like an equal benefit to the country at large.

Experience has demonstrated that, to secure the most effective and economical performance of the duties connected with reconnoissances, surveys, and explorations, a company of enlisted men of a similar organization to that of the sappers and miners, should be added to the corps of topographical engineers.

It is recommended that a company of fifty such men be organized.

An appropriation is asked to secure the publication of the report of Lieutenant Michler, who, under assignment of the War Department, was engaged upon the survey of an interoceanic ship canal near the Isthmus of Darien, via the Atrato and Truando rivers.

The wagon road upon the thirty fifth parallel, reaching from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to the Colorado of the West, is completed as far as the appropriation would do it. It is now sufficient for any travel of troops, military supplies, or emigrants. This route abounds in grass and water; offering very great advantages at this time for travel, which will be still further enhanced when the posts contemplated shall have been added to those already on the line.

UTAH.

Affairs in the Territory of Utah remain very much as at the date of my last annual report. The army is inactive, and stands in the attitude of a menacing force towards a conquered and sullen people. I am satisfied that the preservation of right and justice, through the means of any jurisprudence known or recognized by the people of the United States, is impossible in that Territory. It is governed, practically, by a system which is in total disregard of the laws or constitution of the land. The laws of the Mormon Church and the will of the hierarchy are alone potential there. Beyond a mere outward show of acquiescence in federal authority, they are as irresponsible to it as any foreign nation.

There is, in the present attitude of affairs, scarcely any necessity for the presence of troops in Utah, and they will be otherwise disposed of in the coming season. There are no complaints of Indian hostilities towards the Mormon people. All other Territories and people upon our vast frontiers suffer from Indian depredations, but the Mormon people enjoy an immunity from all their outrages. For the protection of these people against Indians, there is no necessity for the presence of a single soldier. Murders and robberies of the most atrocious character have been perpetrated in the Territory upon emigrants from the States journeying towards the Pacific, and in some of the most shocking instances by white men disguised as Indians. The general impression, so far as I have been able to ascertain it, amongst those having opportunity to know, is that these murders are the work of the Mormon people themselves, sanctioned, if not directed, by the authority of the Mormon Church.

I cannot commend in terms too high the wise prudence and officer-like conduct of the General commanding the army in Utah. The discipline of his command is admirable, and its efficiency is unsurpassed. Much has been done through the army under command of Gen. Johnston towards improving the roads in Utah, and to give to the public a fuller knowledge of the condition and resources of the Territory. Capt. J. H. Simpson, of the Topographical Engineers, has, during the past season, explored and opened two new routes from Camp Floyd to California, either of which is about 250 miles shorter than the old emigrant route by the way of the Humboldt river, and far better for grass, wood, and water. Over both these routes he conducted a party of sixty-five men and a train of fourteen wagons, and, since his return to Camp Floyd, many emigrants with large herds of cattle, have passed over the route by which he returned, which is the better of the two. Itineraries for both have been furnished to the public through the press in California and Utah. The saving of time of travel by these roads to emigrants for California is about fifteen days, and for the mails about four. The saving in stock and draught cattle on these routes over those formerly traveled, owing to the pure water and abundant grass, is estimated at twenty-five per cent. Capt. Simpson has also, under the instruction of Gen. Johnston, found a new wagon-road pass from the valley of the Great Salt Lake, by the way of the Timpanagos river valley and Des Chesnes fork of the Uihta river, into the valley of Green river, which will shorten the route pursued by Col. Loring from Camp Floyd to Santa Fe probably as much as 80 miles; and should a practicable pass be found through the Rocky Mountains, by way of White river, through the middle part between the head waters of the Arkansas and the Cache la Poudre, a tributary of the Platte, a wagon road will be obtained through the Pike's Peak gold region, which will be considerably shorter to the States than any we now have.

OUR TEXAN FRONTIER.

More than the usual amount of disturbance has occurred during the past summer upon nearly the whole line of our Texan frontier. Brevet Major General Twiggs, then the commander of that department during the early spring, issued orders for the abandonment of Fort Brown, and the concentration of the troops at other points upon the frontier higher up the Rio Grande. Doubtless that officer supposed that no danger was likely to follow from withdrawing the troops from a point opposite to a large and flourishing Mexican town, at a time when we were at peace with that country. The banditti which abound, after plundering some ranchos in the neighborhood, threatened to sack and burn the town of Brownsville. Immediately upon receiving the information of the danger which threatened the inhabitants, a force sufficient for their protection was sent to their defence. There is every reason to believe that tranquillity is restored to that quarter of the State.

The condition of things along the whole extent of our Mexican boundary, some 1,600 miles in length, demand imperatively that Congress should adopt a policy which shall give peace and security to our citizens, and render punishment for crimes committed upon them by Mexican banditti and savages residing within Mexican territory, prompt and certain. The chaotic condition of the Mexican Government throughout the northern provinces renders every hope of the restoration of order by public authority utterly vain. Indeed, the local governments, if they deserve the name, encourage and perpetrate many of these wrongs. Our territory has been entered by them, our citizens have been robbed and murdered, while the perpetrators of the crimes pass across the boundary, and claim immunity from pursuit and chastisement by our troops under the treaty stipulations of peace between the two confederacies. These treaty stipulations, so far as they protect our citizens in the Territories of Mexico, are contemned and despised. Our people, either resident or transient, in the Territories, are imprisoned, robbed, and banished, without even the form of trial, and with no more authority than the arbitrary order of some petty usurper who may hold temporarily a local command. This condition of things is fatal to Mexican interests than to our own. Their settlements have rapidly receded before the incursions of the Indian tribes, which, from the anarchy that prevails, they are unable to repel, and in some places deserts many hundred miles in extent have been created by the savages out of settlements once prosperous, happy, and secure. These wastes abound in climate, soil, and mineral wealth unsurpassed by any on the continent; and instead of affording a home for a thrifty and peaceful population, constitute a harbor and a hiding-place for savages and banditti, where they live securely, and from whence they issue at will to ravage our country and murder our people. Any action of Congress which would remedy this state of things would be a great benefit to the Mexican people and a blessing to our own.

HARPER'S FERRY.

The recent conspiracy and effort at insurrection and plunder attempted at Harper's Ferry constitutes altogether one of the most surprising and startling episodes in the history of our country. A fanatical man, stimulated to recklessness and desperation by the constant teachings and intemperate appeals of wild and treasonable enthusiasts, unrestrained by the Constitution and laws of the land, by the precepts of religion, by the appeals of humanity, or of mercy, formed a conspiracy to make a sudden descent upon the people of Harper's Ferry, to rob the arsenal, plunder the public property, and stir up servile insurrection. The plan devised and the mode of executing it were such as to promise every hope of success. The conspirators rented a farm in the State of Maryland, within a few miles of Harper's Ferry, where they remained for some months, apparently following peaceful, probably useful pursuits; during which time they took effectual means to conciliate the kind feelings of the people of the adjacent country, and particularly those of the village of Harper's Ferry. They became perfectly familiar with all the localities of the place, streets, houses, arsenals, and workshops, so that its contemplated seizure might be effected at any hour of the night without confusion or any unusual movement calculated to attract attention or arouse suspicion. They knew perfectly the universal and unsuspecting security of the entire population. Up to the night of that attack there never was a man within the Commonwealth of Virginia who went to his bed with the slightest apprehension of danger from attack by citizens of the United States in any numbers from any region, or for any purpose whatever. The sense of profound security was perfect and absolute. Having also no apprehension whatever of the slave population (and this assurance was fully justified by the event), nothing could be more favorable for the consummation of the diabolical designs of the conspirators. Having cut the telegraphic wires, they entered, under the cover of night, unmolested and unobserved, into the village, seized upon the military watchman placed at the arsenal as protection against fire only, and possessed themselves speedily of all the buildings containing arms, or suitable for defence. The next movement was to seize the principal men of the place, with whom their long residence near there had made them acquainted, and confine them securely under their own control. These arrests were made singly, and in every instance by several perfectly armed men, who conveyed their prisoners to the place of confinement. This process was carried on throughout the night, and extended not only to the village, but to the country around.

When the morning came and the state of things was partially discovered, the people of the village gathered to the scene of confusion about the arsenal. The conspirators now commenced a fire upon the citizens. Then for the first time did the atrocious design of these men fully appear, and, strange as it may seem, it was only then discovered that the citizens of the place were almost wholly without arms and ammunition of any sort. Presently, however, some arms and ammunition, not in possession of the murderers, were found, and the men of the village and those who had assembled from the neighborhood, arming themselves, immediately returned the fire of the assailants with such effect that in the course of a few hours they were driven from their positions, and all either killed or wounded, with the exception of the leader and half a dozen others of his party, who were driven into an engine house, whither they fled for security. They carried along with them ten or twelve of the prisoners they had taken the night before, who were to be used as hostage, as the robbers alleged, to prevent the fire of the citizens outside from being directed towards themselves in the house where they had taken shelter.

Throughout the whole day on Monday, from one o'clock, at which time intelligence of the outbreak reached this city, the most exaggerated accounts were received of the state of things at Harper's Ferry, and the number of persons engaged in it. Prompt measures, however, were taken, and Brevet Col. Robert E. Lee, of the First Cavalry, was at once summoned to take command of a detachment of marines and two companies of volunteers from Frederick, Maryland, who had promptly offered their services. The troops left this city by the afternoon train, and, taking up the volunteers on the way, reached the scene of action during the night.

The next morning, at an early hour, Colonel Lee gave orders to the marines to attack and carry the house where the conspirators were strongly barricaded, which was very promptly and gallantly done, with the loss of one man killed, another wounded. Colonel Lee's report of his proceeding is herewith communicated, which gives all other information on the subject thought to be of interest.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

Gov. Wise, in his speech to the medical students at Richmond, plainly showed that he had no taste for artistic caricatures. He described a picture from Punch respecting the eagles of Austria and France, circling to swoop down on England, as an emblem of "the North and South—the black and white eagles—set by foreign influence beak and bill and talons fighting each other, while the British lion waits over his own prey for them to fall." Gov. Wise will become as monomanical as a Gaul on the subject of "perfidious England," unless the shades of Accomac and its bleak winds should cool his distempered brain.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 2, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Aiken vs. Hobbson et al, Green; reversed.
Porter vs. same, Green; affirmed.
Frazee et al vs. Black et al, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Jones vs. Buun, Jefferson; reversed.
Grubb vs. McCoy, Jefferson; reversed.

ORDERS.

Clinton McClarty, of Owensboro, and J. B. Erner, of Hardinsburg, admitted attorneys in this Court.
Snowden vs. Brown, Louisville Chancery;
Glover vs. Alexander, Louisville Chancery;
Nutall vs. Webber, Louisville Chancery;
Louisville vs. Bannon, Louisville Chancery; were argued.
Piatt's Executor vs. Piatt, Boone; argument continued by Humphrey Marshall for appellee.

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S F. DAWES, Proprietor.
jan4 dis&wtamtf

KEARSLEY CARTER..........JAMES BUCHANAN.

CARTER & BUCHANAN,
(Successors to Peter & Buchanan),
DEALERS IN
Garden & Grass Seeds
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY mail gratis on application. nov17 d&wtfy

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of W. & D. S. PIATT expired by limitation on 1st inst. Their business will be settled by
WM. PIATT.
Louisville, Ky., 2d January, 1860. Surviving partner.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership, under the name of PIATT, ALLEN, & CO., and will continue the WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS as successors to W. & D. S. Piatt, at their stand, Nos. 370 and 372 Main street (Hope's Block), between Seventh and Eighth.
WM. PIATT,
J.D. D. ALLEN,
W.M. P. WHEELER.
Louisville, Ky., 1st January, 1860. j3 d3&w3

[Boston Journal, Post, and Courier will insert both the above to amount of $3 each and charge this office.]

NOTICE.

WM. E. GRINSTEAD is admitted as a partner in our firm, the style of which, from this date, will be GLAZEBROOK, FRY, & CO
GLAZEBROOK & BRO.
Louisville, Ky., Jan 2, 1860—d&wtf

Copartnership Notice.

MR. WILLIAM M. MORRIS is admitted as a partner in our house from this date, and the business will be continued as heretofore.
Jan. 3, 1860—d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

200 CASES CONCENTRATED LYE for sale by
j3 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

100 BBLS TURPENTINE, good cooperage, for sale by
j3 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

1,000 BOXES FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW-GLASS, assorted sizes, for sale by
j3 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

5 CASKS SPERM OIL for sale by
j3 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

50 BBLS TANNERS' OIL for sale by
j3 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

50 KEGS REFINED SALTPETER for sale by
j1 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

H. FLETCHER..........C. F. BENNETT.

FLETCHER & BENNETT,
463 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth,

Have now on hand the largest and best assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE ever offered for sale in this city. Their stock has been bought very low for cash, and selected in person direct from the manufacturers and importers, and is of the best quality and most fashionable styles. Being determined to sell at extremely LOW PRICES for cash, purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing. A rich assortment, to which we are constantly adding everything new and fashionable, will always be found to select from, viz:

Gold Lever Watches;	Gold and Silver Spectacles;
Silver Lever Watches;	Gold Pens;
Gold Guard Chains;	Silver Forks;
Gold Vest Chains;	Silver Spoons;
Gold Fob Chains and Seals;	Silver Tea Sets;
Fine Gold, Coral, & Cameo Pins;	Silver Pitchers;
	Silver Goblets and Cups;
Diamond and Opal Rings;	Silver Butter Coolers;
Diamond Pins & Ear-Rings;	Gold Thimbles;
Gold Pencils,	Opera Glasses, &c.
Gold Lockets;	

FLETCHER & BENNETT,
d17 d&w&b 463 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

LAST WEEK
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
IN
DRESS GOODS
AT
MARTIN & PENTON'S,
96 Fourth st.

Merinoes, DeLaines, Shawls, Cloaks, Foulards, Silks, Embroideries;
ROBES IN DELAINE & SILK
AT A SACRIFICE.
TRAVELING GOODS, CHINTZ, &C., &C.
Call at MARTIN & PENTON'S,
d31 j1&b&weow 96 Fourth street.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2, 1860.

REMARKS.—Under the most favorable circumstances, the week intervening between Christmas and New Year's day, is generally a dull one for business. People in the city as well as those in the country prefer remaining at home, and when coupled with as many adverse contingencies as the one just passed, an extraordinary tight money market, a constant rain for three days followed by a cold spell severe enough to suit an Esquimaux, and finally a stoppage of navigation, nothing but dullness could be anticipated. Transactions have therefore been very light and we have very little change to notice. We may add here that the coming week does not promise much better, for should the weather now turn mild, the heavy masses of floating ice that a cold fall the river would not permit boats to run with safety.

Within the last few days quite a stir has taken place in the provision market, but owing to the advanced prices demanded by holders and the stoppage of navigation but little has been done. It is stated that full returns from all packing points south of the Ohio show a falling off in the aggregate number and weight combined, as compared with last year, equal to 150,000 head; that there is also a large falling off in Illinois, and that much less of the product has been turned into barrel pork than last year. Both here and at Cincinnati prices have been advanced, and this will doubtless be followed at other points. All the houses around the falls, with the exception of one, have finished killing. The total number foots up 252,000 head, with a falling off of 7 per cent. in weight. In groceries, but a light business has been done. Yesterday holders were asking advanced prices for hay owing to the suspension of navigation. There is nothing worthy of special note in other articles.

We have spoken of the great scarcity of money. Exchanges have also advanced. Matters will probably ease up after the 4th.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Nothing doing in bagging. We quote the range nominally from 12½ to 14c for hand and power loom. Sales of a few hundred coils machine rope; Hunt's is now held at 7½c.

FRUITS.—We quote dried apples at $1 50 and dried peaches at $3 12½@3 35 with sales of a few hundred bushels. M. R. raisins $2 85 and layer $3 15. Figs 12½c. Dates 7c. Oranges $5. Lemons scarce at $10. Green apples $3 50@5.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, BEESWAX, AND RAGS.—We quote feathers at 48@44c. Ginseng has advanced to 65c with a further upward tendency. Beeswax 27c. Rags 3@3¼c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—A few round lots of flour have been sold at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 for good and extra and $6 25 for fancy family brands. Wheat has been a little weak, but has gone back to former prices—$1 20 and $1 25 for prime red and white. Sales of corn from store at 60c and of oats at 57c. Rye has advanced to 85c. Barley we quote at 60@75c. No bran or shipstuffs in market; such as the mills make is retailed as fast as they turn it out.

GROCERIES.—A limited business has been done in the grocery market. The sales of sugar for the week have amounted to 200 bbls, mostly at prices ranging from 8⅛ to 8¾c, the extreme range of prices being 6¾ to 9c for common to strictly prime. Sales of a few hundred bbls retired at the previous range of prices. In molasses we notice only very light sales at 46@48½c for bbls and 50c for hf bbls. Of coffee about 500 bags were taken, mostly Rio, at 12@12½c; Laguayra 13c, and Java 16@16½c. Small sales of rice at 5c.

HAY.—Anticipating a reduced stock from the stoppage of navigation, holders advanced the rate yesterday to $22 and in the evening for good timothy $25 was asked.

HEMP.—The only movement reported was a few hundred bales good Missouri from store at $125 ₩ ton. No receipts can be expected from St. Louis for some time.

OILS.—We quote linseed at 60c. Pure lard 85c and No. 1 at 80c.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market has been very dull, especially for place meats and lard. In the early part of the week, 1200 bbls mess pork were taken in several lots at $16 50. Subsequently, the sales were only in small lots for filling orders at the same, including a few bbls prime mess at $14 50 and some old mess at $16. On Saturday an active inquiry sprung up, caused by advices of a deficiency in the crop, and about 500 bbls were taken at $16 75, after which holders advanced their asking rates to $17. Yesterday 400 bbls were sold at $17 and the business would probably have been larger had it not been for a suspension of navigation. With an open river and an easy market we shall doubtless witness great activity. In place meats we only notice small sales during the week at 6¼c, 8⅛c, and 9¼c for bulk shoulders, sides, and hams. Yesterday 10,000 pieces bulk shoulders, cut in Indiana, sold to be delivered on the 1st of February at 6⅛c; city cut are held at 6¾@6⅞c and some were asking 7c yesterday. New bacon continues scarce and rates are therefore high; sales 24 casks on orders yesterday at 8c for shoulders and 11c for clear sides and hams. In lard, a sale of 100 tierces prime at 11¼c and 50 kegs on orders at 11¾c.

POTATOES.—We notice light sales of pink-eyes from store at $1 50 and of white Northern at $3 per bbl.

SEEDS.—Clover is lower, but in other description we notice no change; we quote at $4 85. We continue to quote blue grass and hemp at $1 75, timothy $2 75, orchard $1 25, and flaxseed $1 10.

TOBACCO.—The entire sales of the week have been only 40 hhds, including 10 at $2@2 95, 20 at $3@3 95, 5 at 4 25 @4 50, 5 at 5@5 80, and 2 at 6 25 and 6 55.

FREIGHTS.—Nothing going forward now and rates nominal. The last shipments were at $6 and $7 for mules and horses and cattle, 70c for sheep, and 45c for through bbl pork.

MONEY MARKET.—The greatest stringency has prevailed in the money market during the past week, but it is confidently believed that the market will become easier, now that the banks have made up their semi-annual statements and declared dividends. The Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Louisville have each declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, the Louisville Gas Company a dividend of 6 per cent, and the Commercial Insurance Company a dividend of $6 per share of $50.

Exchange has also advanced. The interest on State and county loans as well as those of corporations caused a large demand, and the rate for sight on New York went up from ⅛ to ¾ premium. It is fair to presume however that it will drop back again now to ½. New Orleans sight was very scarce yesterday at ½ prem. Gold scarce at ½ prem.

There has been some change in currency. Tennessee is par, and but little afloat. Illinois and Wisconsin 2 discount. Louisiana ½ prem. Ohio and Indiana par; Missouri (interior) 1 discount.

The New York Times of Friday says:

The call for money to-day among the brokers shows a good deal of activity at 7 per cent., and in some instances 8 per cent is paid on miscellaneous collateral. The treasury bill negotiation temporarily increases the demand, though we understand the Department is in no need of money this week, nor is it likely to be pressing for it next week, in the absence of the organization of the House of Representatives. Discounts continue quite outside of bank, most of the prime paper offered by regular dealers being taken at bank. The foreign exchanges are unusually dull this week, and the disposition appears to be general to throw the remittances over New Year's day. Standard bills on London, 109½@9¾; Paris f.5.17½; Southern bills on England, 105@107; on France, f.5.30@f.5.18¾. These terms are called almost nominal by some of the brokers, the dullness of the demand being very marked.

Shelby House Stock Market—W. W. Summers.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.

There was a small supply of stock in market last week. The market for cattle has been dull, but they were all sold but one bullock, which was left over in the yard unsold. Hogs are in demand. None left over.

Sheep—There were none in market last week.

The prices last week ranged as follows: Cattle—for first quality from $3 50 to $4; second rate from $2 75 to $3 25; common and third rate from $2 to $2 50. Hogs were sold from $4 75 to $5 25 for well-fatted butcher hogs.

Receipts.

CATTLE—J Hudson & Moore, Barren, 20; S Chappel, Bullitt, 6; Wm Newman, Edmondson, 30; S Newton & Co, Hardin, 8; C Dorsey, Jefferson, 42; W R Taylor, Jefferson, 4; P Able, Marion, 12; T Ewing, Marion, 21; J L May, Mercer, 16; L P Smith, Warren, 29; Mike Hartz, Clarke county, Ind, 3.

HOGS—Green Key, Bullitt, 4; ——— Bullitt, 16; J Smeek, Jefferson, 22; J P Nicholson & Co, Clarke county, Ind, 33; S M Howe l, Washington, Ind, 16; J Mathews, do, 8; J Hinton, do, 20.

Number of Cattle received for the week..........216
Number of Hogs received for the week..........150
Number of Sheep received for the week..........000

Bourbon House Stock Market—Downing & Zollman.

There has been a dullness in all kinds of stock and the arrivals have been limited, owing in a great measure to the large amount of stock put on the market the week before Christmas. Yet heavy shipping cattle bear a good price. Cattle we quote from 2½ to 4c for extra, ₩ 100 lbs gross. Sheep have arrived slowly, but prices have been dull, and we quote from $2 50 to $3 ₩ head. Hogs are about the same as at last quotations, from $4 50 to $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs gross.

Receipts.

CATTLE—L Ellis, city, 42; G W Resser, Spencer, 2; M Boiriger & Co, Shelby, 18; H Visman, city, 45; J Henshaw, Oldham, 55; W Ceplinger & Co, Shelby, 25; F Whiteside, Meade, 6; W Tinsley, Daviess, 8; B H Dale, Henry, 8; R Brent Marion, 10; G Fallace, Mercer, 10.

HOGS—H Zollman, Jackson county, Ind, 100; G Lutz, Clarke, Ind, 16; M Boiriger & Co, Shelby, 58.

SHEEP—L Ellis, city, 83; B H Dale, Henry, 234; G Fallace Mercer, 183.

Number of Cattle received for the week..........471
Number of Hogs received for the week..........174
Number of Sheep received for the week..........500

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30, P. M.

The receipts of flour were large and in excess of the demand, prices having declined 20c ₩ bbl, closing at $5 90@6 for superfine.

Corn scarce and prices advancing, closing at 85c.

Mess pork firm and in good demand at $17 for old and $17 25 for new.

A moderate demand for bacon, and shoulders ⅛c higher. Sales of 200 hhds at 8⅝c, and 10c for shoulders and sides.

Lard dull at 10½@10¾c.

Whisky dull and the demand local at 25½@26c for rectified and 28c for raw.

The receipts of sugar are light and not equal to the demand, and prices are higher, closing at 7¾@7½c from fair to fully fair.

A good demand for molasses and prices higher, closing at 42½c for prime.

Coffee dull and ⅛c lower, closing at 11½@12½c, being the whole range for Rio.

Sight exchange on New York 1@1½c dis.

NOTICE.

I have associated with me Prof. BARRY, M. D., already so favorably known as an Oculist and Aurist. We may be consulted at my Eye, Ear, and Lung Infirmary, on Fifth street, between Jefferson and Green, in all affections of the Organs of Sight and Hearing and Respiration.

No charge for an examination or opinion.

French or Artificial Eyes having all the appearance and motions of natural ones, inserted without pain, as are also Artificial Tympanums or Ear-Drums.

We both are regularly bred Physicians and Surgeons, having our diplomas, and we perform all the operations in our *specialities*, being supplied with the necessary instruments, &c. E. LANGWORTHY, M. D.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 27, 1859. j3 d1&w1*

NEW MUSIC HOUSE,
474..........JEFFERSON STREET..........474
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Thankful to my friends and the musical public of Louisville and vicinity for the very generous, unexpectedly liberal support and encouragement they have accorded to me in my new enterprise, I beg leave to state that for the year just commencing, it shall be my aim to study the tastes of the public and to supply them constantly with the best of everything in the Musical line. I shall be weekly in receipt of the best new Music as rapidly as published. Among the many gems lately received, I can cordially commend the following as especially excellent:

"Bonnie New Moon," by George Linley. 25c.
"Alice Lyle," by " " 25c.

AS THE
"OPERA AT HOME"

is a standard work, and will continue to be popular so long as Music shall have any votaries, I shall keep it constantly on hand at the publishers' price—FIVE DOLLARS. Please call and examine my stock.

WM. McCARRELL,
NO. 474 JEFFERSON STREET,
j2 d&w Louisville, Ky.

Copartnership Notice.

WE have associated with us Mr. CHARLES H. PETTET as a partner in the business of our concern from this date.
Jan. 2, 1860—d6&w3. R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.

DESIGNED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.*, as a consequence of early errors; supplying at the same time the *Means of Self Cure*. By a sufferer from the above cause and from medical imposition and quackery.

Single copies (mailed free) on receiving a post-paid envelope, bearing the address of the applicant. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y.
d5 d2m&weow3m

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL of very superior quality kept constantly on hand and for sale very low wholesale and retail.
W. H. SETTLE,
No. 6 Masonic Temple.
d7 dis&wtf

COAL OIL LAMPS,
ONLY 50 CENTS EACH!

THE EUREKA COAL OIL LAMP burns without odor. A flame costing less than one cent per hour will give the light of 8 Star Candles. Satisfaction warranted. Remember No. 6 Masonic Temple.
d7 d&wtf W. H. SETTLE.

BROADWAY MILLS,
Corner Tenth and Broadway streets, Louisville, Ky.,
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the above MILLS capable of making from 150 to 175 bbls of flour every 24 hours, having 4 run of stones, 3 for grinding wheat and one for offal, making extra and fine flour, in good operation and out of same wheat. This mill has been in operation but a little over three years, and is now in good repute in the East and West, and is known by all who have examined it to be one of the most complete and best arranged in the country for making money with, taking as little wheat to make a barrel of flour as any East or West, complete in all its parts, in good running order, and, being situated near the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Depot, has facilities for getting wheat unsurpassed by any in the city. The undersigned, not having sufficient capital to carry on the business successfully, and wishing to wind up his business and embark in other pursuits, will sell upon accommodation terms. The Mill is open every day, where he can be found.
j2 dis&wl BEN. F. CAWTHON.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC
REMEDIES
For the People.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

THE undersigned having used PROFESSOR HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., editor of the Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis, and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book..........$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain..........4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book..........2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered and Book..........1
Single numbered boxes, with directions..........25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions..........50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians..$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration.—Price 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting, Sickness from Riding or motion. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility. Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDY BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

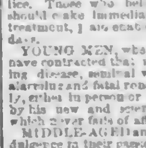
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire active, efficient agents for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.

Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Louisville CHATFIELD & ROOT, and
oct 21 d&sow&weowfm A. WESTERVELT.

LOUISVILLE
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Established for the relief of the misguided and improvident votary of false pleasure, who, finding that he has imbibed the seeds of disease, is kept, through a false delicacy or from an ill-timed sense of shame, deterred from applying to a physician whose knowledge and experience can alone befriend him in distress.



BEING DESIROUS OF RENDERING myself as proficient as possible in the professional care of these diseases, I have visited many of the principal Hospitals in New York, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., where I had the best opportunities of acquiring a knowledge in Surgery and all consulting practice with many new and valuable remedies, which I am prepared to introduce to my practice for the benefit of those who are unfortunate as to be afflicted with any of these diseases which come under my special practice. Those who believe they have contracted these diseases should make immediate application, as by my improved treatment, I am enabled to cut short recent cases in a few days.

YOUNG MEN, who, by indulging in solitary habits, have contracted that mind-harrowing and body-destroying disease, seminal weakness, which leads to the most alarming and fatal consequences, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by the new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure.

MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN, who, by excessive indulgence in their passions, have produced a debility in advance of their years, can consult Dr. Gates with the fullest assurance of being again restored to that state of health which they would have enjoyed had they never committed an excess.

Persons contemplating marriage and having any doubt as to their physical ability to enter into that solemn contract, should apply at once to Dr. Gates, who will remove all obstacles to prevent a long and happy life.

In all cases which he undertakes, he guarantees a perfect and permanent cure, no matter who nor what else has failed.

"Dr. Gates' Private Medical Treatise on Sexual Diseases," a new and revised edition, handsomely illustrated with numerous plates and engravings representing the vital organs of both sexes in a state of health and disease, together with all prevalent diseases to which both sexes, are subject, nervous, and sexual debility, solitary habits, seminal weakness, impotence, &c., with advice to the married, will be sent free of postage to any address, on their receipt of a one dollar bill.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

TO THE LADIES.—Dr. G. is agent for M. La Croux's French Preventive Powders, by which those who, from any cause, deem it necessary to avoid conception, can do so without incurring danger to health or constitution; price $2. Also, agent for Madame Lacroix's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Irregularities, Obstructions &c.; price $1. CAUTION! These Pills should not be taken during Pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. The Pills and Powders sent by mail to any part of the country.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing a letter, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine forwarded free from damage or curiosity, to any part of the country, with full directions for use.

Consultation may be held from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. (on Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m.), at his office, northeast corner of Third and Market streets, Private entrance on Third street, Louisville, Ky.

Secrecy inviolable! Don't forget the name and number. All letters should be addressed to
H. GATES, M. D.,
o8 dis&weowtf Louisville Ky.

LUNAR LIGHT

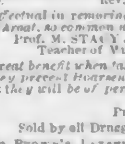
The cheapest, best, and most brilliant artificial light in the world. It is superior to coal gas in brilliancy and 12 to 14 times cheaper than candles.

Coal Oil Lamps,

all of the most improved Burners—some at 50 cents each.

Lard Oil and Fluid Lamps.

The undersigned are exclusive agents in this city for the sale of the Brooklyn Lamp Company with the best made, also for the Lunar Oil. All kinds of Burning Oils and Burning Fluid for sale wholesale or retail at No. 4 Masonic Temple. County Rights for the Lunar Light for sale.
d13 wtf&d HARDY & BEATTY.



COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs," &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"Most salutary relief in BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.,
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."
Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

Also BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges*, for *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*
nov21 Th,Sat,&Tu&weowfm

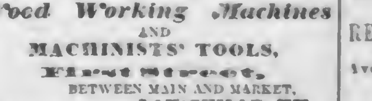
CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!
I. F. STONE,
No. 609 Main st.,
One Square above the Galt House,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WOULD call attention to his large and superb stock of CARRIAGES, which he is now offering at a great reduction in anticipation of change in my business. My stock consists in part as follows:

Fine Coaches for private use;	Slide-seat Buggies;
Plain do;	Trotting Wagons;
6-seat Rockaways;	Shifting top Buggies;
4-seat do;	No-top do;
Rockaway Buggies;	Plain-top do.

Persons wishing Carriages are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. e14 deod&weow

DICKSON & GILMORE,
Importers of Guns and Fishing Tackle,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 83 Third street, near Main, Louisville, Ky.,



ARE in receipt of fine and plain double and single barrel Guns, Colt's and Allen's Pistols, Rifles of every description, and every article used by Gunners and Sportsmen; also Fishing Tackle of every description; all of which they will sell for cash or to punctual customers. Give us a call, all of you who are in want.

Kentucky Machine Works.

J. O. CAMPBELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood Working Machines
AND
MACHINISTS' TOOLS,
First Street,
BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
sep7 d6m&w6m

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE advertiser, a partner in a well-established and constantly increasing Wholesale Dry Goods business in this city, desires, on account of ill health to retire from the business, and will sell his interest on very favorable terms to a suitable person. This opportunity will deserve the attention of business men. A communication will be held strictly confidential. Address G. A.,
no9 d&wtf Louisville P. O., Drawer 121

MUSSELMAN & SON,
Tobacco Manufacturers
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER.
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHERE we will at all times keep a good article of our own manufacture, from Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee Leaf, to which we respectfully call the attention of the WHOLESALE TRADE.
Terms liberal. j7 d&wtms MUSSELMAN & SON.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
PREPARE FOR THE GREAT
Political Campaign of 1860.
INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR DEC. 24.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

I. LEADING ARTICLES: The Union Meeting; Those Who Toe the Mark and Those Who Don't; The Predominant Question; Manufactures and Tariff; After One E. D. Morgan; The Disorganization; Editorial Paragraphs.
II. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and conspicuous form the latest and most important events that have transpired in its city and suburbs, the United States, Mexico, and Europe.
III. POETRY: Samson Agonistes; A Ballad of the Charlestown Hanging; Winter Cometh Near; An Elegy.
IV. THE STATE AND CITY OFFICIAL CANVASS.
V. KANSAS ELECTION.
VI. EX-GOV. HUNT AND THE TRIBUNE.
VII. STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
VIII. THE POULTRY TRADE.
IX. FACTS FOR FARMERS.
X. THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE: Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.
XI. THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—First Session: Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.
XII. LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH: From Washington; The Movement of Southern students; From Charlestown, Va.
XIII. GRAND UNION-SAVING MEETING: The Academy of Music Crowded; Speeches by Mayor Tiemann, James Brooks, Charles O'Conor, Esq., Ex-Gov. Washington Hunt, James S. Thayer, John A. Dix, Prof. O. M. Mitchel, and the Rev. Dr. Bethune.
XIV. THE TRIBUNE IN PENNSYLVANIA: Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.
XV. A PRETTY BAD SYSTEM OF CO. KERY: Prepared for the N. Y. Tribune by an American House-wife.
XVI. SYMPATHY WITH BROWN'S FAMILY: Meeting at the Cooper Institute.
XVII. THE CHARLESTOWN EXECUTIONS.
XVIII. PERSONAL.
XIX. POLITICAL.
XX. MISCELLANEOUS.
XXI. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
XXII. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1860.
XXIII. COMMERCIAL MATTERS: Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain, and Cattle Markets, specially reported for the N. Y. Tribune.

TERMS—$2 per annum. Three copies for $5. Ten for $12. Twenty copies, to one address, $20, and an extra copy to the person who forms the club.

For a club of one hundred, we send the Daily Tribune gratis.

THE N. Y. DAILY TRIBUNE

Is published every morning and evening, and sent by mail at $6 per annum.

THE N. Y. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is published every Tuesday and Friday.

TERMS.—One copy for one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Five copies one year, $11 25. Ten copies, to one address, $20.

For a club of twenty we send an extra copy.
For a club of forty we send the Daily Tribune gratis.
Address, HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
ja4 wl Tribune Buildings, New York.

Union Equity and Criminal Court.

RUFFNER & POWELL, PLAINTIFFS, vs. HALE & SALISBURY, DEFENDANTS.

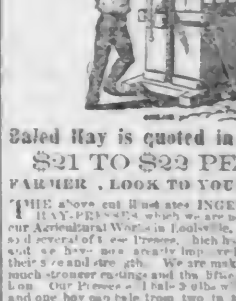
BY virtue of a decree in this suit at the November term, 1859, I will sell, at the Court-house door, in Morganfield, Union county, Ky., on MONDAY, the 7th (to wit) day of May, 1860, county court day, on six months' credit, lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10, making 463 acres of land, being part of the Wabash Island in the Ohio river opposite said county of Union, or as much thereof as will satisfy plaintiff's decree against defendant Hale for the sum of five thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy cents and cost of suit.

Purchasers to give bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from date, and to have the force and effect of replevin bonds; a lien will also be retained to secure the purchase money.

This land is very rich and valuable, and lies —— miles from the flourishing town of Uniontown, Ky. where there is an extensive coal mine in full operation, and is surrounded by a thriving country.
ja4 d3m THOS. S. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.

Teacher Wanted.

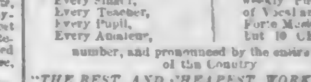
THERE is a recent vacancy in the Henry Male Seminary. The Trustees are desirous to procure the services of an experienced teacher, one who can come well recommended, with competent classical and mathematical acquirements, and who may be able to prepare pupils for College—for the Junior class would be preferred. The Board are desirous to fill the vacancy with a suitable person, by the 1st of February next. Immediate application is solicited. By order of the Board.
d29 j1&w3 L. F. OWENS, President.



Baled Hay is quoted in the papers at
$21 TO $22 PER TUN!
FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

THE above cut illustrates INGERSOLL'S PATENT HAY-PRESS, which we are now manufacturing at our Agricultural Works in Louisville. We have made and sold several of these Presses, which have given satisfaction; and we have now ready improved them by increasing their size and strength. We are making the Presses with much stronger castings and the lifting clamps of wrought iron. Our Presses will bale 2 tons a day, and two men and one boy can bale from two to three tons an hour. The Press weighs 1,500 lbs, and can be hauled on any country wagon or sled. Price only $100.
MUNN & CO.,
Corner Eighth and Green streets,
d31 d2&w3 Louisville, Ky.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.



"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a Rare Companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist,	Should procure this
Every Singer,	weekly Publication
Every Teacher,	of Vocal and Piano
Every Pupil,	Forte Music, costing
Every Amateur,	but 10 CENTS a

number, and pronounced by the entire Press of the Country

"THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Pianoforte Music FOR TEN CENTS.

Yearly, $5; half yearly, $2 50; quarterly, $1 25.

Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest News-dealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordeon, &c., subscribe for the "Solo Melodist," issued semi-monthly, containing also twelve pages, price 10 cents a number, $2 50 per year; $1 25 for six months.

Published and for sale by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau st., New York. d30 eod&weowlm

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A FIRST-CLASS ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Family Newspaper in the World.
FIVE CENTS A NUMBER: $2 50 A YEAR.

The First Number of the Fourth Volume of HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear on the 7th January, 1860. This year over 4,840,016 Numbers of HARPER'S WEEKLY will have been sold, nearly half of which will be bound for reference. In commencing the new volume, the proprietors desire to state that it has been their aim to render HARPER'S WEEKLY, in the first place, and before anything else, a FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER—a pictorial history of current events, equal to the daily press in fullness of description, and superior to the daily press as combining illustrations with text. How far they have attained their aim, the three volumes now published will show. The illustrations in the Third Volume will bear evidence to the fidelity with which every important event of the past year has been related and illustrated in the pages of HARPER'S WEEKLY. They would refer especially, in this connection, to The Italian War, the Great Eastern Steamship, the Harper's Ferry Outbreak; the Utah Expedition, the Paraguay Expedition, China, etc., etc. The value of the paper can be best realized by supposing that it did not exist, and by trying to conceive how little people would really know of passing events if they had to rely on written descriptions alone. In this respect, the arrangements for the coming year are more complete than they have been heretofore. HARPER'S WEEKLY has regular art correspondents in almost every quarter of the globe, and commands the pencil of the first artists at home. It will moreover, in order to present its readers with a complete illustrated history of our age, continue to transfer to its pages the best and most generally interesting pictures from foreign illustrated journals. In a word, the subscriber to HARPER'S WEEKLY may rely on finding in its pages next year an accurate and well-drawn, well-engraved, and well-printed picture of every memorable event which occurs, and a portrait of every man who attracts the general attention of the people of this country.

HARPER'S WEEKLY will continue, as heretofore, to publish the best tales that are written by native and foreign authors. It has already published *A Tale of Two Cities*, by CHARLES DICKENS (with original illustrations drawn for HARPER'S WEEKLY); *What will he do with it?* by Sir E. LYTTON BULWER; *The Dead Secret*, by WILKIE COLLINS; *Lois, the Witch*, by Mrs. GASKELL; *A Good Fight*, by CHARLES READE. It is now publishing *The Woman in White*, by WILKIE COLLINS, and will shortly commence the publication of a new serial story of American life, by an eminent American author. This story will also be illustrated by the inimitable pencil of McLenan. On, or before the conclusion of these tales, others of equal merit will be commenced, it being the intention of the publishers to secure every work of undoubted excellence that is written here or abroad. It is hardly necessary to add, that the foreign serials which appear in HARPER'S WEEKLY are purchased from their authors by the proprietors of HARPER'S WEEKLY, who, in many instances, give for a mere sight of proofs what amounts to a handsome copyright to the author.

In addition to serials, each number of HARPER'S WEEKLY will contain a short, complete tale by a native or foreign author. In respect to these tales, as with the serials, the publishers will publish the best that they can obtain, without regarding their origin.

The other departments of HARPER'S WEEKLY will continue to receive careful attention at the hands of the publishers.

TERMS OF HARPER'S WEEKLY.

One Copy for Twenty Weeks	$1 00
One Copy for One Year	2 50
One Copy for Two Years	4 00
Five Copies for One Year	9 00
Twelve Copies for One Year	20 00
Twenty-Five Copies for One Year	40 00

An Extra Copy will be allowed for every Club of TWELVE or TWENTY FIVE SUBSCRIBERS.

Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly together, one year, $4.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING—*Fifty Cents a Line.*

A liberal discount will be made to those wishing to advertise for three months or more.

Persons living in the city of New York wishing "Harper's Weekly" left at their houses, will please send their names and residences, with the subscription money to the Office of Publication.

Persons residing in the British Provinces will remit *Twenty-Six Cents* in addition to their subscription, for the American Postage.

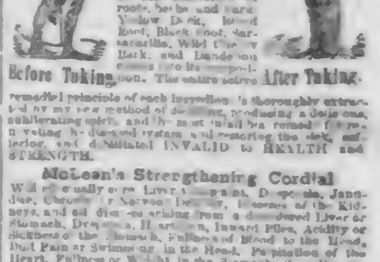
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,
de29 j&t&w1 Franklin Square, New York.

A. R. HOWARD..........W.......S. MIDDLETON

HOWARD & MIDDLETON
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,
PORTABLE ENGINES AND MILLS,
Avery's Cast Plows, Steel Plows, Cotton Seed Planters,
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS
CEMENT, LIME, SAND,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
271 & 273 MAIN STREET, NEAR THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
o18 d&wtf

MOLASSES—76 bbls and 10 half bbls received by steamer St. Cloud and for sale by
j2 LAWSON, TODD, & CO.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S
Strengthening Cordial
AND BLOOD PURIFIER,
THE GREATEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD,
and the most
PLEASANT AND
DELIGHTFUL
CORDIAL
EVER TAKEN



It is strictly a scientific and Vegetable Compound, procured by the distillation of roots, herbs and bark, Yellow Dock, Blood Root, Black Root, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry Bark, and Dandelion enters into its composition. The entire active remedial principle of each ingredient is thoroughly extracted by my new method of distilling, producing a delicious, exhilarating spirit, and the most infallible remedy for renovating the diseased system and restoring the sick, suffering, and debilitated INVALID to HEALTH and STRENGTH.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial

Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swimming in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest, or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Despondency or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever).

Over a million of bottles have been sold during the last six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from Weakness or Debility when McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL will cure you?

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

MARRIED PERSONS, or others, conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough regenerator of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by improper indulgences will find in this Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

TO THE LADIES.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Whites, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the Womb, Giddiness, Fainting, and all diseases incident to Females.

There is no mistake about it. Suffer no longer. Take it according to directions. It will stimulate, strengthen, and invigorate you and cause the bloom of health to mount your cheek again. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.—If your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted, McLean's Cordial will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment; try it and you will be convinced. It is delicious to take.

CAUTION.—Beware of Druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some bitter or sour trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good.—Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease. It is put up in large bottles.

Price only $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

J. H. McLEAN,
Sole Proprietor of this Cordial; also McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. Principal Depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo. jan1 eod&weowly

TEXAS LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a tract of land, situated in San Patricio county, within a few miles of the coast, containing about 4,300 acres, well timbered with some pecan, oak, &c., and having bear ever-failing lake of clear, fresh water.

To parties desirous of emigrating to Texas, either for farming or stock-raising purposes, this land will commend itself in every particular.

Also, that tract containing about 2,400 acres, situated on the same creek, in Refugio county, with five miles of frontage, and about the same distance from the town of St. Mary's, the terminus of the proposed Arkansas and San Diego railroad.

Titles to both the above tracts perfect.

A stock of cattle will be sold with either of the above tracts if desired.

For terms and further particulars address the undersigned. P. E. BYRNE,
ja4 wlm 41 Magazine street, New Orleans.

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1860.

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FOR THE
GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE
BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH
IS WRITING FOR IT.

The Southern Field and Fireside,

Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Georgia—acknowledged to be "the best Family Paper in the South"—contains, in each issue, eight pages forty columns of

CHOICE READING MATTER,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of
LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND ART.

Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

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Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Georgia.
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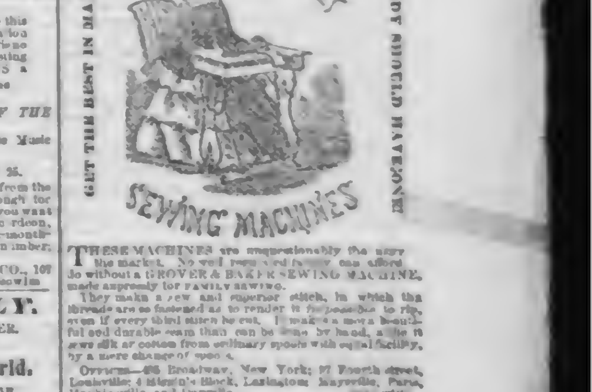
A NEW STYLE. PRICE $50.



THESE MACHINES are unquestionably the best in the market. No well regulated family can afford to do without a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, made expressly for FAMILY SEWING.

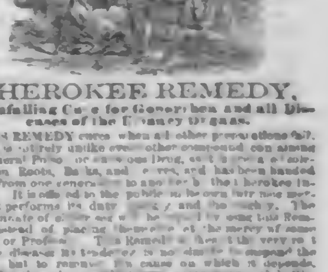
They make a new and superior stitch, in which the threads are so fastened as to render it impossible to rip, even if every third stitch be cut. It makes a seam beautiful and firm as any possible to make, with silk thread by a mere change of spools.

OFFICES—495 Broadway, New York; 80 Fourth street, Louisville; 4 Hemp's Block, Lexington; Maysville, Paris, Hopkinsville, and Danville.

STOP!

Do You Want to make $150 a Month?

SEND for circulars of three new great selling books, all of which will sell like hot cakes and cannot be bought in bookstores. Any agent that can't make $5 a day on the three books that everybody wants, need not try any others. F. F. LLOYD,
de20 d1&wl* Publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.



CHEROKEE REMEDY,
An Unfailing Cure for Gonorrhea and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

THIS REMEDY cures when all other preventions fail. It is entirely unlike every other compound containing no Mineral Poison or nauseous Drug, as it is made entirely from Roots, Barks, and Leaves, and has been handed down from one generation to another by the Cherokee Indians. It is offered to the public in so short a time. The remedy instead of placing themselves at the mercy of any Quack or Professor. This Remedy is the very root of the disease its tendency is to eradicate it depends. Full directions, in pamphlet form, accompany each bottle. The sure and prompt relief afforded by this Remedy in all cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Fluor Albus, Whites in Females, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs has given it the most of the age. This Remedy not only eradicates all poison from the system but invigorates the most delicate constitution.

It does not affect the breath or interfere with any class of business or require any deviation from the usual diet.

It requires no assistance from other medicine.

And what enhances its value is its entire absence of all nauseous taste, being a pleasant and delicious syrup.

Price $2 per Bottle.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors,
St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Louisville by Wilson, Peter, & Co., Raymond & Tyler, and all the retail druggists.

For sale by all druggists. all deodsowdrwowtm

JOSEPH GRIFFITH,
Importer of Fire Arms & Fishing Tackle
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Fifth street, near Main, Louisville, Ky.

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM MERCHANTS, GUNsmiths, and others that he has now on hand and is constantly receiving, direct from the manufacturers of England, English Double and Single Shot Guns of all kinds; Rifle Barrels, Gun Locks, Double Triggers, and every article suitable for Gunsmiths' Sporting Apparatus, such as Game Bags, Shot Bags, Flasks, Rods and Hunting Apparatus, a large stock of which is of my own manufacture and warranted. Fishing Tackle and Sporting Apparatus of every description all of which I will sell at Eastern prices. aug31 deod&wtaow

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SEWING MACHINE!
No. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE!
LOUISVILLE KY.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, AT REDUCED PRICES, WITH INCREASED CONFIDENCE in its merits as the best and most useful Family Sewing Machine now in use. It does equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is economical in thread, and is more durable, simple in construction, and more easily learned than any other machine. We will furnish the machine complete, with hemmer, &c., and instruct purchasers so as to enable them to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind, and tuck all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years.

Circulars, containing testimonials from ladies of the highest character, with prices, will be given on application at our office, or sent by letter.

aug31 deod&weow WM. SUMNER & CO.

4

WEEKLY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1859.

☞Some of our seaport Southern cities are making active preparation for direct importations. We hope the movement will be followed up, for the aggregation and centralization of capital in the Northern cities must be regarded with as much suspicion as the concentration of political influence in the capital of the Union. The card on this subject published by the merchants of Charleston, S. C., is well written, and while they have no desire to undersate the energy and enterprise of the merchants of Northern cities, they claim to be able to supply goods in their respective lines on as favorable terms, both as to price and credit, as the merchants of any city in the Union. They have facilities for obtaining goods from Europe not surpassed by any, and their importations from abroad are very large, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary circulated by those who have no knowledge of what they affirm, or whose interests prompt them to mislead. American goods they obtain from the manufacturers on as favorable terms as any jobbing merchants of the Northern cities. Why, then, they ask, should they not be able to sell on as favorable terms as others? They therefore solicit the merchants of the interior to encourage their own seaport, for, if the Charleston business men cannot do what they profess, there will very little inconvenience be experienced, for the old plan can be fallen back upon at a few hours' notice.

Now, while we deeply regret all the appeals which have been made relative to non-intercourse with the North, believing them to be inoperative for any good result, we are most decidedly in favor of this Charleston movement, and hope to see it facilitated by Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, &c. The more we diffuse the business of our country, the more closely will the integral parts of that country be united by common interests. The more the South relies on home and independence on the North, it is clear will damagogues be able to embarrass it with political issues; and the sooner the slave States come into competition with the free States for the carrying trade of the world's commerce, the more certainly will the irrepressible conflict between the two systems of labor be allayed. Direct importation is a measure of political economy for the South, which can be effected without impairing fraternal relations with the North or infringing any provision of the Constitution either in letter or spirit. We should prefer to see this effected by the force of public opinion and the patriotic determination of Southern citizens to support their own. The very idea of enacting discriminating laws against sister States is repulsive to our feelings: it made no part of the grand design of 1787 "to form a more perfect union" or to "promote the general welfare." We will not stop to argue how far the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the several States, or the surrendered State rights of laying export duties, and giving preference, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another, would be fatal to such State legislation, but we desire to place Southern action on high principles of right, which will command the admiration of friends and coerce the respect of foes.

Before the unfortunate occurrences at Harper's Ferry had agitated the public mind, we had repeatedly called attention to the importance of building up domestic manufactures, and of direct importations, without paying enormous tribute to British agents and middlemen of the Northern cities. This can be done, and should be done, but there is no necessity for legislation on the subject; and, indeed, it would probably impede the very result we are desirous of attaining. Imagine, for the sake of showing the impolicy of discriminating acts, how greatly the power of the law would have to be increased to enforce them. How could Kentucky collect a tax on articles imported from her border States of Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, without having an army of officers, whose pay would eat up the whole amount? Then, again, such a course might induce a spirit of retaliation, which would be deeply regretted and lead to interminable difficulties, whereas any arrangement made in the legitimate spirit of trade, by the spontaneous determination of business men, could not be attacked. Let us therefore have nothing done hastily. Calm deliberation and wise counsel are imperatively demanded, and when we invoke them, instead of wild excitement, we shall be laying broad and deep the foundations of the prosperity of the South, and uprearing a system which will endure for ages.

☞Everything we see and hear touching the rivalry between Guthrie and Breckinridge confirms the opinion that the friends of the latter intend to make a vigorous and determined fight over the question of instructions in the Ninth of January Convention. Amongst other recent indications pointing in this direction is the following from the Frankfort correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

Hon. James Guthrie was in the city last week, but I could learn of no movement resulting from his visit. His friends in the State are progressing in the county meetings, assimilating instructions, and constantly expecting instructions from the Ohio of January Convention. My opinion is that body will adopt no such course. It is opposed, as I learn, by Jesse Hise, by Mr. Breckinridge, and, indeed, by nearly all the prominent men of the party in the State. It is united from no feeling of hostility to Mr. Guthrie, nor any desire to promote the fortunes of any man, but from a sense of party policy. Tickets are made, but the Democracy in State Convention assembled will never send delegates to Charleston instructed to "vote first, last, and all the time" for any man. Approves of Mr. Buchanan's position in Kentucky is not made so one would infer from the public prints. He has the confidence and esteem of the people: is regarded as a man of intellect and integrity: but Democrats here—and I think with most from various portions of the State—laugh at the idea of there being such a popular enthusiasm for him as demands his presentation to the voters of Kentucky as the first and only choice of the State. He has not the hold on the affections of the people which gave to Mr. Breckinridge so enthusiastic a reception wherever he goes.

The author of this writes from the heart of the Breckinridge camp, and no doubt reflects accurately the tone and quality of feeling prevalent there on the question. He undoubtedly expresses the expectation and foreshadows the designs of the men whose legitimacy he adjures. We may look forward with great confidence to a lively struggle on the 9.h of January. It is likely that the Breckinridge men will contend, in the first instance, for a perfectly open delegation; and, that, failing in this, if they should fail, they will exert themselves to confine the instructions to a mere expression of confidence in Mr. Guthrie, a sort of positive negative resolution, which the delegates will or may understand as exhausting its force with the first ballot at Charleston. If the Breckinridge men accomplish either of these two purposes they will have carried their point. It is for the Guthrie men to say whether or not they shall be defeated in both. We command to either faction a prudent husbandry of its resources. Let each prepare for a tough fight, and go through with it bravely. Let us have no more "caving." In the name of the public we deprecate another such a fizzle as the one that signalized the Senatorial contest.

☞To the question "What action will Georgia take?" the Atlanta American returns an answer worthy of the noble cause in whose behalf it speaks. "In conclusion," the American says, "we wish it distinctly understood, if it is not sufficiently understood already, that we do not sympathize and will form no coalition with either the Democratic or Black Republican parties as now organized and led, and with their present principles. Both are sectional, both contain rabid disunionists, and the measures of both tend, we believe designedly, to dissolution. We know the masses do not so understand it, but be assured the more intriguing and prominent, active leaders do. So we oppose them, and shall do so to the utter end. We are for Southern Independence—we are for State independence—we give way to none in our desire for it, but we are for that golden union independence which can be as certainly secured in the Union as out of it; that independence which will also secure the peaceable enjoyment of all our rights. Hence we reply to the question "What action will Georgia take?" that she will disregard the senseless clamors of fanatics North and South, strengthen herself for any emergency by a judicious development of her resources, prepare to make her rights respected in the Union, or to take the position of a respectable and commanding nation out of it, should she be necessitated to go out. Conscious of her own great powers—and confiding in that power, and the integrity and patriotism of her people—she will not start with affright at every passing shadow, or tremble with fear if a neighboring State is invaded by twenty men aided by mad fanatics. She will wait for cause; then she will strike, and her blow will be felt. Humiliating resolutions, to be "hooked down" from as soon as a Democrat has been elected —even though it be Douglas or some one holding his views—will not blot her record; but, if it must come, she will come forth panoplied with right and gigantic might, fully prepared to meet all the dread issues the occasion may present!" This is the right spirit, and one of the most cheering signs of the times is the fact that it is rapidly spreading even in the extreme South. We hail with deep satisfaction the evidences on all sides that the ancient Democratic game of intimidation is at length soon through and despised. We may now look for better things.

☞The Democratic State Committee of Tennessee, through F. C. Dunnington as Chairman, has selected Wednesday, the 18th of January, as the time for the assembling at Nashville of the Democracy of Tennessee in convention, in order to appoint delegates to the national convention, to be holden at Charleston, for the nomination of a Presidential ticket, and to choose their electors for the State at large, and for its true friends of such other benders as may be deemed necessary. The committee earnestly recommend the Democratic masses through the State to take an active interest in the subject, in order to a full convention and an impartial representation of the popular sentiment of the State.

☞The New York papers say that Bourcicault has taken his dramatic plot of the Octoroon from Capt. Mayne Reid's novel of the Quadroon. We remember to have heard the novel criticised favorably as a glowing description of Southern life, and yet the drama is pronounced a gross libel on our society. Between these two extremes, where are we to find the truth?

☞Hon. Edmund Doherty, formarly a member of Congress from North Carolina, died at his residence in Montgomery county in that State on the 12th o December.

☞Colonel C. A. Moe has been recently elected chief engineer of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad Company, and work has been resumed on the Tennessee end of the line. An experimental survey of the route was made to Danville, but the former engineer advised the Company to carry the road through Lexington and Paris, and not through Danville, to secure an air-line to Cincinnati. With this view a charter was procured from the Legislature of Kentucky for the benefit of Cincinnati. The distance from Knoxville to the Kentucky State line is sixty miles, and from the State line to Harrisville one hundred. The part of the road lying in Tennessee will be constructed, but no work has been done in Kentucky. No survey has been made from the Tennessee line to Lebanon, although well-informed persons believe that a shorter and cheaper route to the Ohio river and the Northwest can be found in this direction. Knoxville is the centre of a rich agricultural and mineral region, with railroads through Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia to Richmond, Nashville, Memphis, and Augusta. Upon the direct road, connecting Knoxville with Charleston, $2,750,000 have been expended, and applications for additional appropriations will be made to the Legislature of South Carolina, now in session. It is as important to the city of Louisville to secure a connection with Knoxville, by a rail road not exceeding one hundred miles in length, as it was to make the Nashville road, and we hope that the General Council or the Representatives in the Legislature will not permit the present session to pass away without procuring the necessary legislation.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION AND LECTURES AT YALE COLLEGE.—The Agricultural states that it is proposed to have what may be termed a great agricultural "protracted meeting" at Yale College during the present winter, to last throughout the whole month of February. The exercises are to consist of lectures by leading reliable men, eminent in the different departments of agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, etc. About eighty lectures are provided for—two to four each day—each lecture to be followed by conversational exercises, question to the lecturers, and discussions. Twenty or thirty gentlemen, well known in agriculture, beside the Professors in Yale College, are engaged to take part in the exercises as lecturers and teachers, while numerous other eminent agriculturists and horticulturists have expressed their intention to be present and participate in the discussions.

Among the lecturers are Lewis F. Allen, Cassius M.Clay, and Francis Rotch, on cattle; Sanford Howard and Dr. Gulliver, on horses; C. L. Flint and others, on the dairy; Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Dr. C. W. Grant, Messrs. P. Barry and R. G. Pardee, on fruits: Prof. Porter on organic chemistry; Prof. S. W. Johnson on agricultural chemistry; Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., on meteorology; J Stanton Gould on grasses and irrigation; Judge French on drainage; Joseph Harris on cereals; Prof. Brewer on commercial plants, (flax, hemp, tobacco, etc;) Geo. B Emerson on forest trees; Dr. Comstock on fish culture; Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) on rural economy.

The whole is to be free, except the nominal charge of say ten dollars or less to meet the necessary expenses of lecturers and other incidentals. The occasion will doubtless be one of great interest to cultivators generally, and call together a large attendance from all parts of the country. Inquiries with reference to this project may be addressed to Prof. John A. Porter, New Haven, Connecticut

☞Among other wise saws which we find collated, is one to the effect that, "every act of apparent disorder, when contemplated aright, and taking in an immeasurable lapse of ages, is the most perfect order, wisdom, and love." If this be true, the deadlock in Congress must be a perfect exemplification of a good time coming, when Heaven's first law, which is order, will reign supreme.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

If Mr. Douglas is not nominated, *as I believe he will be*, he is the friend, &c.

This is about as ambiguous as Douglas's prospects are.

☞In preparing for New Year's dinners, let genial dispositions and a determination to be happy constitute the chief ornaments of the table; for

Cheerful looks make every dish a feast.
And that crowns a welcome.

☞Brigham Young must have great competition as a prophet in Utah, since Messrs. Russell, Waddell, & Co. have a *big profit* on every mule sent out for Government.

☞United States coupon fives of 1874 are selling at New York for 103. Is there another 5 per cent. stock in the country above par? And yet foolish agitators talk of a speedy dissolution of the Union!

☞We suppose a newspaper reporter who should have occasion to chronicle the movements of Tom Thumb and his wife would of course do so under the head of "Personal Beerities."

Smart things lose their point when uttered at the expense of gentlemanly respect.—*Exchange.*

They certainly ought to, but unfortunately experience shows that they seldom do.

☞We have a government of laws, not of men; but the great difficulty seems to be the men won't obey the laws, and the laws can't reach the men.

☞A dinnion editor says he looks on the Journal with "suspicion." The Journal looks on him with contempt.

☞The members of Congress seem to doubt as to the Apostolic injunction to make their "calling and election sure."

WHO IS T. A. R. NELSON? — Parson Brownlow answers this question as follows:

Some unknown friend sends us an Illinois Douglas paper called the Herald, in which this question is asked, and which we answer all the time, but we find the additional question, "Brownlow, can you answer?"

Having fought shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Nelson, both in the Whig cause, for about a quarter of a century, we are able to say in general terms, who he is. THOMAS A. R NELSON, Esq., is the son of a plain, honest, uneducated, but vigorous mid dle class Irish gentleman, who died in the faith of a worthy member of the Methodist Church. Thomas was born in the county of Rane, now what is known as the Eskridge farm, say 34 miles west of Knoxville. He is the child of parents who had graduated in the University of East Tennessee, situated in the west end of this city, and read law here, in the office of the late Chancellor Williams, and in about 40 years of age. After obtaining a law license, he was elected by the legislature to the office of Commonwealth's attorney for the first district, where he has really been ever since. He ranks with those who are at the head of the legal profession in his native State, and is regarded by friends and foes as a man of talents and integrity, with as good a private character as any man in the State. He has never been at the Whig electoral candidate in his district, several times, and was successful in each contest. He never was a candidate before the people for office but once, and that was last summer, when he was successful against as fierce a combination as ever opposed any man, and in a district that has been lost to our party. He is as game as any man in Congress; being a member of the Church, he is not a bully, nor is he a quarrelsome man. For further particulars, we refer our Illinois contemporary to *Roger A. Pryor*, of the House of Representatives.

☞Erastus Brooke, writing from Washington to his paper, the New York Express, gives the following impressive contrast between the feelings of the National Representatives, on two celebrated occasions:

When John Quincy Adams presented a memorial, not many years gone by, in the House of Representatives, for the dissolution of the American Union, a prayer which he utterly opposed, but which he pressed solely in deference to the right of petition, one generous voice was raised for expulsion from all sides of the House. Nothing saved Mr. Adams from that indignity but a declaration of the prayer and an appeal for the natient hearing and judgment of the House. Now at first sight of the letter of yesterday, when a Georgian bearing the honored name of Crawford, amidst the solemn silence of the Representatives and two thousand spectators from all parts of the country, declared that he was for "no dependence now and independence forever," from every hand and association that bound him to the American Union!

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 24, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cundiff vs Eley. Bullitt; dissented for want of jurisdiction.

Wintersmith & Young vs. Polsley & Conway. Dudley; affirmed.

Polsley vs Hall. Bullitt; reversed.

Joyce vs Garr. Bullitt; affirmed.

Chandler vs Crowdus. Marshall; affirmed.

ORDER.

Herndon et al, vs Lindsey, Franklin; petition for rehearing overruled.

Toombs et al, vs Stone, Shelby;

Middleton vs Haley, Shelby;

Wells et al, vs Cowherd's heirs, Shelby;

Bullitt vs Taylor, Shelby;

Oneil vs Perin et al, Taylor;

Richeson vs Chandler, Taylor;

Chandler vs Taylor; were severally

Gaines vs Jordan, Shelby; argued by Bradley for appellee.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 27.

V. T Chambers, of Covington, and J. G. Barrett, of Louisville, were admitted attorneys in this court.

ORDER.

Hunter et al of color, vs Mosby et al, Henry; motion for security for costs.

Graves vs Brown's heirs, Bracken; petition for rehearing overruled; to file order in this case.

Pettit vs Pettit, Henry; death of appellee suggested and motion to revive.

Stribling vs the same, Henry; same order.

Foster vs same, Henry; same order.

Martin vs Martin's heirs; same order.

Ma shall vs Landers, Henry; same order.

Order of Sallee vs Sallee's heirs et al, Henry; set for 6th day of present term.

Pryor et al vs Sweigert et al, Henry; set for 40th day of present term.

Graves' adm'r vs Bush's adm'r, Boone; set for 4th day of January.

Connelly et al vs Hughes et al, Boone; same order.

Baker vs Mc Mahon et al, Boone; same order.

Ward vs Leathers, Gallatin; same order.

Shelton vs Perrin, Gallatin; same order.

Park vs Platt et al, Gallatin; motion; answer filed and submitted.

Skaggs vs Jones' adm'r, Henry;

Same vs same, Henry;

Wells vs Pelk, Henry; were argued.

Gaines vs Jordan, Shelby; argument continued by John M. Harlan for appellee.

FRANKFORT, DECEMBER 28.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Keaton & Co. vs Hunstock & Co., Mason; affirmed.

Richeson vs Chandler, Taylor; affirmed.

Smith vs Chandler, Taylor; affirmed.

Boyd vs Perin et al, Taylor; reversed.

Abrams vs Jones' adm'r, Henry; reversed.

Abrams vs Jones' adm'r, Henry; reversed.

ORDER.

Jarnett vs Butler, McCracken; judgment corrected.

Smith vs Pryor, Henry; Hogan, appellant to prosecute to 33d day of present term.

Simmons vs Ryan, Louisville Chancery; rule to 40th day of term as appellant to file record.

Sheen vs Tobin, Hardin; petition for rehearing filed

Jackson vs Pumphrey's, Hardin; same order.

Same vs Same, Farrell; same order.

Burr, Haight, & Wheeler vs Brown, Jefferson; appellee's brief filed.

King vs Pryor, Henry;

Lee vs Shepherdson, Jefferson;

Clarke vs Daniel, Jefferson;

Robinson vs Tevlee et al, Jeff roon;

Phillips ex Keiffer, Jefferson;

Hamilton vs Vail, Jefferson;

Louisville vs Hixon, Jefferson;

Grissom vs Price, Jefferson;

Roberts vs Martin, Jefferson;

Kite & Rupert vs Johnson, Jefferson; were argued.

Gaines vs Jordan, Shelby; argument concluded by James for appellant.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec 28.

A man named Edward Orr was found dead in Pogue's Creek, in the eastern part of this city this morning. Upon examination it was found that he had been shot through the body twice. The coroner held an inquest on the body today, but the facts elicited give no clue to the murder.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26

House.—Mr. Moore, of Ky. (Mr. Smith, of Va., having resigned the floor), offered a resolution, which was read for information, that Alex. H. Botsler be declared Speaker of the House of the Thirty-Sixth Congress.

Mr. Bingham and Barksdale objected to the resolution as out of order.

Mr. McClernand moved a substitute, naming Mr. Davis, of Indiana.

The clerk said the resolution was not in order, several gentleman having objected, and besides other questions were pending.

Mr. Moore remarked he introduced the resolution honestly, hoping to meet the approbation of a majority of the House He trusted all had earnestly endeavored since the first day of the meeting to effect an organization and had been governed by the same honesty, candor, and frankness by which he himself was actuated.

Mr. Barksdale reminded Mr. Moore that the resolution had been objected to and the gentleman therefore had a right to debate.

Mr. Moore replied that Mr. Smith had yielded the floor to him.

Mr. Smith observed he did so for the purpose of hearing what Mr. Moore had to say.

Mr. Moore replied all he wanted the gentleman to hear was what he had to say.

Mr. Smith supposed what Mr. Moore had to say was embraced in the resolution, and he had no idea of yielding the floor for him to debate.

Mr. Moore was exceedingly grateful to the gentleman for permitting the resolution to be read. He had nothing further to say.

Mr. Kilgore appealed to Mr. Smith to forego his remarks till to-morrow, that the House might vote for a Speaker till two o'clock to day and then adjourn.

Mr. Barksdale suggested that the House adjourn now.

Mr. Smith was willing to yield the floor for that purpose.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, thought Mr. Smith had better conclude his speech now.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, proceeded. He declared himself a citizen and loyal friend to the Constitution and Union. He has advocated no new or inflammatory doctrines; wanted no modern innovations; but to stand by the Constitution as penned by our fathers; he replied to the arguments of the Republicans, founded on the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal, by saying that instrument was framed by freemen, not slaves; it was freemen who proposed to sever relations with England and form an independent government. In the articles of confederation free negroes and slaves were not included. Then followed the adoption of the Constitution. Negroes were no parties to the formation of that instrument. The Constitution expressly provides for the return of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Smith went on to allude to cases occurring under that clause. Washington himself attempted to reclaim a fugitive slave. He quoted the case of Bigg vs Pennsylvania, and gave a history of events from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day, showing that all aggressions on the subject of slavery came from the North, and agitation resulting therefrom was justly chargeable to them. Particular reference was made to the Louisiana purchase, the admission of Missouri, the efforts of Henry Clay on that occasion; quoting authority from Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe against the Missouri restriction. Northern aggression did not originate in love for the negro, but love of political power.

During the speech some one sent him a glass of egg nog, which he drank, saying, "Merry Christmas to all."

Mr Kilgore inquired whether it was in order for the gentlemen to monopolize the drinking of eggnogg while the street was parched with thirst.

Mr. Smith said that was one of the constitutional privileges of his side of the House. [Laughter.]

A voice—I'd like to have some; I'm dry as thunder.

After further remark, Mr. Smith received another tumbler of eggnogg, of which he drank, bowing to the ladies in the gallery, creating much merriment.

Mr. Barnett rose to inquire whether this was a private treat or not. [Its owed laughter]

The Clerk said he would not undertake to decide that point, but would, if desired, put the question to the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. Moore, of Ky.—I move we adjourn, so that all may take the same kind.

Cries—No, go on.

Mr Smith—I was willing to adjourn this morning myself out of reverence for the day, but the party which regards the Sabbath as an innovation on popular liberty and treats Thanksgiving as a recreation, was not willing to manifest their respect for the birth of the Saviour of the world, and hence refused to adjourn. I then, in a Christian and reverential spirit, [laughter] engaged in a labor of love, endeavoring to enlighten the darkened understanding of that side of the House. But yet sir, I am willing to give way for adjournment.

I rise from no fire-Eating spirit.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Smith—If it be the pleasure of the House to adjourn I will yield.

Mr. Barnett—I move we adjourn I care nothing personally about it, but I think it right for the employees of this House. If there is a chance to elect a Speaker, I would be willing to vote.

The Republican side called for the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Morris, of Pa., suggested that Mr. Smith publish the remainder of his speech without delivery.

Mr. Moore, of Ky., desired the House to adjourn. If negroes were allowed a week for holidays, he wanted to know if gentlemen were to be kept there at hard labor all the time, and if they expected their doorkeepers to do the same. He would like to adjourn for a week at least, to have time to go home.

Mr Smith—I can't consent to any such motion—my speech will hurt. [Laughter.]

Mr. Moore withdrew his motion. The yeas and nays were ordered and the clerk commenced to call the roll.

Mr. Morris, of Ill.—I object to the gentleman's yielding the floor for a motion to adjourn.

Cries—I'm old-fashion come to vote, a response having been made.

Mr Morris—I holloaed as loud as I could and was not recognized. If objection came too late it was not my fault.

Mr. Washburn, of Me., hoped the motion to adjourn would be withdrawn, so that Mr. Smith could go on with his speech.

Mr. Barnett withdrew his motion.

Cries of "Call the roll."

Mr. Adrian, when his name was called, said he understood it would be three hours more before Mr. Smit h would finish his speech

Mr. Smith—I will be more than an hour.

The roll was called amid great confusion.

Mr. Webster, when his name was called, said hitherto he had always voted yea on a motion to adjourn, knowing the difficulty the country would be done when the House was not in session. Having been home and consulted his constituents, and being satisfied the crisis is past, he should now change his course and vote against it.

Mr. Hughes, believing the crisis not yet past, would vote yea, for the reason stated by his colleague.

Mr. Hill remarked that some distinguished man had said all things most have an end, and he presumed Mr. Smith's speech would. [Laughter.]

He would move that Mr. Smith be permitted to continue his remarks until the House is full, and that the House stand adjourned at their conclusion. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Smith rose indignantly. He did not see why the gentleman should wish to treat him in that way. He had yielded the floor day after day, and now, after he had indicated a wish from the beginning to gratify a number of gentlemen who wished to adjourn, there seemed to be a disposition to treat him with disrespect, and force him to speak to empty benches. He knew not why he was so treated, by friends as well as foes.

On motion, the reading of names was dispensed with. Gentlemen changed their votes, giving their reasons.

Mr. John Cochrane said: I wish to change my vote. I think it is a matter of solemn time [laughter] and I would sit here and pass it among the scientilies of this hall. I vote no.

Mr. Briggs desired Mr. Smith to give some reasonable guarantee how much more time he proposed to occupy. If he would continue to entertain the House during the holiday week, it would save the necessity for adjourning. [Laughter.]

A vote was announced—yeas 73, nays 123. So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Hill moved that no vote be taken for Speaker till 1 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. Morris, of Ill.—I desire to take this opportunity to object to the gentleman from Virginia yielding the floor for any purpose unless he yields it unconditionally.

Mr. Harris, of Md, moved to adjourn. The Republican side called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Smith—What is the use if the other side wont be satisfied?

Mr. Harris withdrew his motion. Several other motions were made and withdrawn, great confusion prevailing.

Mr. Bar ett moved to adjourn. The Clerk put the vote. Loud cries of "aye," mingling with calls for the yeas and nays.

The Clerk declared the House adjourned. Members retired in great glee.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, December 27.

Senate.—The President's annual message was brought in by the President's secretary.

Mr. Iverson, of Ga., moved that it be read.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., objected, as the understanding among the Senators was that no business should be done during the Christmas week.

The question was debated by Messrs. Davis, Fessenden, Bayard, and others, when the motion of Mr. Iverson prevailed; yeas 18, nays 12.

The Secretary of the Senate then read the message.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., proposed to postpone the consideration of the message till January 31.

Mr. Bright, of Ind., said that it would be better to adopt that immediately. He therefore moved that the message and documents be printed, but asked that his motion might lie over until after the holidays, as the Senate had no Printer yet.

This course was pursued, and the Senate adjourned till Friday next.

House.—The message of the President was received.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, moved that it be laid on the table until the House effects an organization.

Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, moved to amend this motion so that the message be received and read.

Mr. Cochrane accepted the amendment. Much excitement prevailed in consequence, the Republican members calling for the yeas and nays.

A call of the House was ordered.

Mr Stanton, of Ohio, argued that there was no precedent for reading the message when the House was not organized.

Mr. Craig then withdrew his amendment and the original motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, then resumed his remarks on the slavery question, having to go to it history for years past, and causing numerous long extracts to be read in support of his position.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, offered a resolution proposing a temporary Speaker for ten days, nothing to be done in the meantime except the passage of a bill to meet the deficiencies and liabilities of the Postoffice Department, when the office shall become vacant and the House proceed to the election of a Speaker.

The Republican side of the House objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Houston wanted it made known that the objection came from the Republicans, who pretend great sympathy for the Government mail contractors, but are not willing to adopt a measure with a view to their relief.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, said that they would accept the resolution if John Sherman's name was inserted in the blank.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, wished it to be known that the Republicans want to elect a Speaker for the whole term.

The roll of the House was called preliminary to a vote for Speaker. The House then proceeded to the 226 ballo', with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 208; necessary to a choice, 105; Sherman, 101; Scott, of Cal., 17; Houston, 15; Grimm, 14; Brock, 14; Maclay, 12; scattering, 35.

Wednesday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

House.—Mr. Hardeman, of Ga., wished to organize the House on an organic basis, and was willing to vote for any conservative man in opposition to the Republican party, and for the good of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. Rust said that there must be concession—that there were members in the Southern Opposition that he would gladly vote for.

Mr. Hill said that neither he nor his associates would feel so shocked as to go out of the Union if an anti Lecompton and English Democrat should be chosen Speaker of the House. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Cox) had stated his insuperable objection to voting for a South American, and had excused himself for not having given aid and comfort to that party, now, said Mr. Hill, that we can get along without him. [Laughter.] You will not make a Speaker on the basis of the proposition offered, because this is not the time.

Mr. Hill remarked that he considered Mr. Cox to say that he looked on the Southern Opposition party and the Republicans as identified in their opposition to the Democratic party.

Mr. Cox said he meant as to the matter of slavery in the Territories and the admission of States. He understood the Southern Opposition to advocate intervention by Congress to protect slavery, and the Republicans as claiming to exercise Congressional power in prohibiting slavery in the Territories; both these parties favor the reopening of this agitating question in Congress, while the Democratic party says to both, non-intervention.

Mr. Branch, of Texas, said that he had heard that there was a party here willing to support men in the South who were not Know-Nothings; in order to test it he nominated Mr. Maynard, of Tenn. He did this on his individual responsibility. Maynard was outside of all organizations and was a national and conservative man.

Mr. McRae asked whether the political friends of Breckinridge will vote for Maynard.

Mr. Branch could only speak for himself.

The roll was called, and during the voting numerous explanations were made.

Mr. Ashmore stated that he was the first Democrat who abandoned Breck, and that he did so in consequence of the latter's declaration that he would not vote for Maynard.

Mr. Florence stated that, bitterly opposed as he was, first, last, and all the time, to sectional organization and to Sherman, whom Union loving sentiments met his entire approbation.

Mr. English asked if he had not voted for Gilmer.

Mr. Haskins replied that he voted for Gilmer because the Thirty-Fifth Congress he stood alongside of himself and Sherman in opposition to the policy of the Administration, which English brought to bear by his bill; that, in his judgment, was the question still before the last session of Congress. [Laughter]

Mr. English called attention to the fact that Gilmer himself voted for the English bill. [Laughter]

Mr. Haskins replied that when Gilmer voted for the English bill, it stated that it was a shilly-shally, namby-pamby, nasty kind of a bill. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Logan, when his name was called, stated that inasmuch as he was not willing to make him a general slaughter house of the Northwestern Democracy, he voted for Breck.

Mr. McRae said that several members of the American party having voted against Maynard, he should do the same and vote for Scott.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., said that he had voted for Breck, Milson, and others, but thought that his sincerity than defeat, and hence he had his full strength tested, and now voted for him.

Mr. Scott voted for Maynard on the assurance that he was an Old Line Whig and did not belong to the American party.

Mr. Barclay voted against the appropriation of the Democratic party, and now voted for him.

Mr. Hill remarked that some distinguished man had said all things must have an end, and he presumed Mr. Smith's speech would. [Laughter.]

He would move that Mr. Smith be permitted to continue his remarks until the House is full, and that the House stand adjourned at their conclusion. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Smith rose indignantly. He did not see why the gentleman should wish to treat him in that way. He had yielded the floor day after day, and now, after he had indicated a wish from the beginning to gratify a number of gentlemen who wished to adjourn, there seemed to be a disposition to treat him with disrespect, and force him to speak to empty benches. He knew not why he was so treated, by friends as well as foes.

On motion, the reading of names was dispensed with. Gentlemen changed their votes, giving their reasons

Mr. John Cochrane said: I wish to change my vote. I think it is a matter of solemn time [laughter] and I would sit here and pass it among the scientilies of this hall. I vote no.

Mr. Briggs desired Mr. Smith to give some reasonable guarantee how much more time he proposed to occupy. If he would continue to entertain the House during the holiday week, it would save the necessity for adjourning. [Laughter.]

A vote was announced—yeas 73, nays 123. So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Hill moved that no vote be taken for Speaker till 1 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. Morris, of Ill.—I desire to take this opportunity to object to the gentleman from Virginia yielding the floor for any purpose unless he yields it unconditionally.

Mr. Harris, of Md, moved to adjourn. The Republican side called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Smith—What is the use if the other side wont be satisfied?

Mr. Harris withdrew his motion. Several other motions were made and withdrawn, great confusion prevailing.

Mr. Bar ett moved to adjourn. The Clerk put the vote. Loud cries of "aye," mingling with calls for the yeas and nays.

The Clerk declared the House adjourned. Members retired in great glee.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, December 27.

Senate.—The President's annual message was brought in by the President's secretary.

Mr. Iverson, of Ga., moved that it be read.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., objected, as the understanding among the Senators was that no business should be done during the Christmas week.

The question was debated by Messrs. Davis, Fessenden, Bayard, and others, when the motion of Mr. Iverson prevailed; yeas 18, nays 12.

The Secretary of the Senate then read the message.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., proposed to postpone the consideration of the message till January 31.

Mr. Bright, of Ind., said that it would be better to adopt that immediately. He therefore moved that the message and documents be printed, but asked that his motion might lie over until after the holidays, as the Senate had no Printer yet.

This course was pursued, and the Senate adjourned till Friday next.

House.—The message of the President was received.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, moved that it be laid on the table until the House effects an organization.

Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, moved to amend this motion so that the message be received and read.

Mr. Cochrane accepted the amendment. Much excitement prevailed in consequence, the Republican members calling for the yeas and nays.

A call of the House was ordered.

Mr Stanton, of Ohio, argued that there was no precedent for reading the message when the House was not organized.

Mr. Craig then withdrew his amendment and the original motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, then resumed his remarks on the slavery question, having to go to its history for years past, and causing numerous long extracts to be read in support of his position.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, offered a resolution proposing a temporary Speaker for ten days, nothing to be done in the meantime except the passage of a bill to meet the deficiencies and liabilities of the Postoffice Department, when the office shall become vacant and the House proceed to the election of a Speaker.

The Republican side of the House objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Houston wanted it made known that the objection came from the Republicans, who pretend great sympathy for the Government mail contractors, but are not willing to adopt a measure with a view to their relief.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, said that they would accept the resolution if John Sherman's name was inserted in the blank.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, wished it to be known that the Republicans want to elect a Speaker for the whole term.

The roll of the House was called preliminary to a vote for Speaker. The House then proceeded to the 226 ballo', with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 208; necessary to a choice, 105; Sherman, 101; Scott, of Cal., 17; Houston, 15; Grimm, 14; Brock, 14; Maclay, 12; scattering, 35.

Wednesday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

House.—Mr. Hardeman, of Ga., wished to organize the House on an organic basis, and was willing to vote for any conservative man in opposition to the Republican party, and for the good of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. Rust said that there must be concession—that there were members in the Southern Opposition that he would gladly vote for.

Mr. Hill said that neither he nor his associates would feel so shocked as to go out of the Union if an anti Lecompton and English Democrat should

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

A large number of the mail contractors have informed and continue to inform the Department that unless Congress makes an appropriation early in June for the payment of what is due, they cannot continue service, which has been maintained by them in a manner altogether satisfactory to the Department, but at great sacrifices. Their credit is now exhausted. Should they surrender their contracts, the extraordinary expenses of restoring the service will amount to not less than a million dollars, probably more. Their expectations that Congress would promptly pass a bill for their relief have been disastrously disappointed. The Department has the money to pay all the mails now due for the quarter ending with September, but not the legal authority for that purpose. The expenses of the current quarter are not due till February. Over four millions are required on account of arrearages for the year ending with last June. The statements of indebtedness to contractors, of which they have raised money to the amount of two million dollars, are in the hands of persons in this city.

Reliable advice just received here from Mexico state that the reverses of the Constitutionalists were not as disastrous as newspaper accounts represent after General Degollado's defeat in the vicinity of Queretaro. He purposely retreated beyond San Louis Potosi, considering it more important for future operations to take the position at Malinala. Previous to his disaster, as official reports show, he had an interview with Miramon, with a view of amicably settling their differences, and, during which, Miramon admitted that the Reactionists could not in the end triumph, and that while he was in favor of liberal principles he could not openly espouse them without rendering himself obnoxious to the charge of being a traitor to his party, in whose service he was engaged. This admission having reached the Church party, had created much indignation against him, and, therefore, the report which prevailed at Vera Cruz at the time the Tacoubaya left that a revolution in the City of Mexico in favor of Maximo was meditated, was regarded as of significant importance.

The treaty recently made with the Juarez Government will probably be received at the State Department to-day. A question has been raised in regard to the validity, it must be ratified by the Mexican Congress as well as by the Senate of the United States; but this is answered by the fact that in 1857, a certain provision of the Mexican Constitution were suspended, and the Executive clothed with full power to take such measures as were necessary to raise funds for the defence of the country. The treaty provides for the payment of money to Mexico, it will be regarded as a